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ABSTRACT

This publication is the sixth annual compilation of summaries of legislation pertaining to children, youth, and families enacted by the individual states and by Puerto Rico. It contains information gathered by National Conference of State Legislatures staff through direct requests from legislative staff, and includes summaries of legislation enacted during the 1988 sessions of the state legislatures. The Virgin Islands did not respond to the request; six state legislatures (Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas) did not have a 1988 session. Legislation from other states which was passed or signed into law after mid-September 1988 is not included. The enacted bills cover 16 major public policy topics: (1) abuse and neglect; (2) child care/early childhood education; (3) child health; (4) child mental health; (5) child support enforcement; (6) child welfare; (7) custody and visitation; (8) domestic violence; (9) family law; (10) general children, youth, and family administration and organization; (11) juvenile justice; (12) kidnapping/missing children; (13) public assistance; (14) substance abuse and control; (15) teenage pregnancy; and (16) youth employment/rights of minors. States enacting legislation, bill numbers, and brief descriptions of bills are listed under each topic. The report also contains a state-by-state summary of enacted legislation organized by state, topic, and bill number. (NB)

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NCSL was created in January 1975 from the merger of three organizations that served or represented state legislatures. NCSL is a nonpartisan organization with three objectives:

- To improve the quality and effectiveness of state legislatures;
- To foster interstate communication and cooperation; and
- To ensure states a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

The Conference operates from offices in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.

William T. Pound, Executive Director

1988 STATE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY:

CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILY ISSUES

National Conference of State Legislatures
1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2100
Denver, Colorado 80265

December 1988

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FOREWARD

The National Conference of State Legislatures presents the 1988 State Legislative Summary: Children, Youth, and Family Issues as the sixth publication in a series that summarizes major children, youth, and family laws passed by the 54 jurisdictions each year.

The summary represents a continuing effort by the Children, Youth, and Families Program at the National Conference of State Legislatures to offer a unique service by documenting and tracking legislative activity on issues critical to families.

Legislation contained in the summary focuses on creating and sustaining positive family environments. The summary illustrates the states' responses to the increasing demand for human services legislation in areas such as: child abuse and neglect, child care/early childhood education, child support enforcement, child welfare, domestic violence, teen pregnancy, juvenile justice, and other areas that affect families.

We are proud of the broad range of services and expertise available through the Children, Youth, and Families Program staff and encourage you to make direct inquiries to the Denver office for additional information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The NCSL Children, Youth, and Families Program staff sincerely appreciates the assistance of and input from all the states in producing this publication. It is only due to the promptness and thoroughness of the states' legislative staffs that NCSL is able to provide an accurate report of enacted legislation. The states' cooperation and interest in a quality product made the undertaking of the project rewarding.

CONTRIBUTORS

NCSL's Children, Youth, and Families Progam staff compiled, researched, and summarized laws from 46 states and Puerto Rico; 6 states did not hold regular sessions in 1988. Pat Rosales-Kroll served as coordinator for the summary, with great assistance from Clarice Taylor who, with the assistance of Janette Vickers and other support staff, prepared the manuscript. Rena Roybal, of NCSL's computer staff, contributed expertise in programming. Editorial assistance was provided by Shelley Smith, Children, Youth, and Families Program Manager; Candace Romig, Human Services Director; Rebecca Craig, Health and Mental Health Program Manager; Martha King, Senior Staff Associate of the Health and Mental Health Program; and Julie Lays, Assistant Editor in the Publications Department.

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INTRODUCTION

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) is pleased to present the sixth annual State Legislative Summary: Children, Youth, and Family Issues. This publication is a compilation of summaries of legislation enacted during the 1988 sessions by the states and Puerto Rico. Specific legislation is available through the NCSL Children, Youth, and Families Program or directly from the respective state legislative offices.

Included in this summary are enacted bills covering 16 major public policy topics related to children, youth, and families. Six state legislatures did not have regular 1988 sessions; therefore, the summary does not include legislation from Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas. In addition, the Virgin Islands did not respond.

Due to the varied schedules for state legislative sessions, legislation passed or signed into law after mid-September, or not received by NCSL prior to that date are not included. States affected include California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Since these states operate year-round, legislation enacted after September 15, will be included in the 1989 summary. Conversely, this issue includes 1987 legislation enacted subsequent to September 15, 1987.

Education issues are not included unless they are related to other topic areas such as teen pregnancy and substance abuse. An exception is legislation related to preschool education, which is included in the Child Care/Early Childhood Education section.

A state-by-state list of enacted legislation that organizes the bills by state, topic, and bill number for easy reference is included in the appendix.

The information provided in the summary was gathered by NCSL staff through direct requests from legislative staff. Each state's bills were analyzed, summarized, and compiled according to major topics and sub-topics. A draft was then sent to the states' staffs for review and corrections. The summary is the result of a combined effort of the NCSL Children, Youth, and Families staff and the states' legislative staffs.

We appreciate your assistance in and comments on NCSL's effort to provide the most complete and comprehensive legislative summary possible. If you have any suggestions or requests for further information, please call or write to NCSL's Children, Youth, and Families staff in the Denver office, (303) 623-7800.

ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Background Checks/Screening

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 274, Secs. 1-6
Requires prospective adoptive parents, personnel under contract with the Supreme Court or the Department of Corrections, and certain child guardians to be fingerprinted for criminal background checks.

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 322, Sec. 1
Provides that day care group homes may care for five to 10 children. Provides for certification, standards, monitoring, inspections, training, fingerprinting, and screening of personnel.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 82, Secs. 1-5
Revises the child care provider criminal history check program. Allows a prospective provider to request a hearing before parents are notified of certain criminal convictions. Requires notification of parents and guardians of the absence of convictions or substantiated child abuse. Requires the continual review of reports of child abuse.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 796, Sec. 1
Prohibits persons convicted of certain violent crimes from working at child day care centers.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 107, Sec. 1
Clarifies the definition of crime related to employee record checks for day care centers.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 325, Sec. 1
Requires the attorney general to submit a plan to the legislature to perform criminal history record checks of prospective operators and employees of child care facilities.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1249, Sec. 20
Clarifies procedures for dissemination of criminal history information regarding adoptive parents. Specifies penalties for misuse.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1252, Sec. 1
Allows the Department of Human Services to request criminal history data from the Department of Public Safety on any person believed to be responsible for an injury to a child which would constitute child abuse.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 345 Secs. 1-4
Prevents child care centers, school boards and the Department of Education from hiring felony, but not misdemeanant, sex offenders as supervisors over minors. Requires state justice cabinet record checks of all conviction information for foster care provider applicants.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 411, Sec. 3
Provides that background checks of applicants who seek licenses for children's service facilities must include information from from the local police chief.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 43, Sec. 540
Requires the state highway patrol, on written request, to conduct criminal record

background checks of applicants for paid or voluntary jobs with youth services agencies or providers.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 257
Makes it a Class A felony for any person convicted of child abuse, child pornography, or assault on a minor to work or volunteer as a child care worker. Makes it a Class B felony to knowingly fail to provide such information when applying or volunteering as a child care worker.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 557, Sec. 3
Requires background checks, through the child abuse central registry, of the infant and petitioner in private placement adoptions.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 247, Secs. 1-2
Allows criminal record checks of child care personnel to be conducted by the local police or by the state Bureau of Criminal Identification.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 206, Sec. 1A
Provides for background checks of providers, employees, and residents of unregistered family day care homes.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 208, Secs. 1-2
Requires criminal records checks for adult residents of and license applicants for a foster home and for adults who provide care and supervision in licensed child care agencies. Requires employees and residents to be fingerprinted.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 211, Secs. 1-2
Sets criteria by which a child care center's operating license can be revoked or denied for failing to report background information on employees.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 964, Sec. 1
Requires the state Bureau of Investigation to create and maintain a registry of persons accused of child abuse. The registry is to screen child care providers and those who apply for adoption, foster home placements, and for work with a child welfare agency. Applies to volunteers. Provides for expungement process.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 851, Sec. 1
Requires fingerprinting of applicants for employment with local school boards. Allows local school districts access to criminal history records.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 189, Secs. 2-3
Requires a criminal history check of relatives with whom a dependent child is being placed. If otherwise suitable, the check may be completed subsequent to placement.

Court Procedures
(Also see Victim and Witness Protection.)

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 177, Sec. 1
Specifies that in proceedings involving lewd or lascivious acts upon a child under age 14, evidence of the victim's sexual conduct is admissible only when certain court procedures are followed.

CA — 1988 Cal Stats., Chap. 642, Sec. 1
Requires that the service of a subpeona on a minor in a criminal action be made on the parent, guardian, or caretaker, and on the minor who is age 12 or older.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 189, Sec. 1
Allows the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to restrict access to children by the subject of an institutional abuse or neglect report during an investigation. Establishes procedures for court review of access denial.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 298, Sec. 1
Adds the commission of specified misdemeanor child abuse offenses to circumstances that justify issuing a search warrant for a private dwelling.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Secs. 2-5
Makes privileged the information received by a multidisciplinary team from a perpetrator of abuse or neglect. Allows disclosure of information to specific persons. Unauthorized disclosure is a Class B misdemeanor.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Sec. 1
Specifies that courts may issue protective orders prohibiting an individual from abusing, molesting, or interfering with the privacy or rights of another, including any child.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 258, Secs. 4-5
Redefines family member to include former spouses and a member of an unmarried couple with a child in common for the purposes of making warrantless arrests and providing domestic protection. Permits university police to make arrests in family abuse cases.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 437, Sec. 1
Provides that in proceedings concerning child abuse, neglect, or sexual abuse, the communication privilege as it relates to clergy or Christian Science practitioners applies only to information received during a confession or other sacred communication.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 676, Secs. 1-2
Gives child caretakers civil immunity from an action for abuse brought by a minor child. Defines a caretaker as a tutor, guardian, or legal custodian. Allows an action by the child within three years after reaching the age of majority.

MA — 1988 Mass. Laws, Chap. 459, Sec. 1
Allows the release of departmental investigation records to the county prosecuting attorney or district attorney.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 489
Extends the statute of limitations for specified crimes involving child abuse to begin when the victim reaches age 16 or the violation is reported to a law enforcement agency, whichever occurs first.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 224, Sec. 2
Extends the juvenile court's jurisdiction over abused or neglected children to children under age 18. Clarifies the meaning of neglect.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 341, Secs. 1-7
Authorizes removal of an alleged perpetrator based on reports of institutional abuse or neglect.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 39
Allows judges to require a defendant's participation in educational programs

addressing spousal abuse and family violence as a condition of adjournment in contemplation of dismissal.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 56, Sec. 1
Changes the statutory age of child victims from 16 to 18.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 102, Sec. 1
Clarifies a legal representative's right of access to probation and other relevant reports in child abuse proceedings. Enumerates specific conditions under which the court may withhold information.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 1
Allows courts to consider the safety of the child and the parent, foster parent, or guardian when issuing a warrant in child protective proceedings. Requires information about each child in the household to be included in a petition.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 1
Provides that in child custody and visitation proceedings, a report made to the state child abuse registry may not be admitted as evidence unless it has been confirmed and the subject is notified. Makes other provisions concerning report deletions or additions. Provides that if the report is admissible but uncorroborated, it is not sufficient to make a fact finding.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 527, Secs. 1-5
Revises procedures for ordering temporary removal of a child, expanding those who may apply and requiring certain notice. Prohibits adjourning certain court hearings to determine if a child should be returned home. Requires return of children in certain cases unless the court finds the return presents imminent risk to the child's life or health.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Secs. 2151.011, 2151.33, and 2151.353
Allows the court to place an abused, neglected, or dependent child in protective supervision under parental custody with certain restrictions. The court may order the alleged abuser to leave the home, prohibit visitation, or may otherwise restrain any person's conduct.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Secs. 4-5
Prohibits granting temporary custody to abusive parents. Allows court removal from temporary custody if abuse is likely. Allows protective order to prohibit contact with victim or victim's child. Permits action brought in defendant's judicial district or where abuse occurred. Allows bail commissioner to enter emergency protective order if judge is unavailable.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 106, Sec. 1
Clarifies that in court proceedings relating to child abuse or neglect the privilege of confidentiality may not be invoked with regard to a parent's illness, trauma, incompetency, or drug or alcohol addiction.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 391, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order removal of an alleged child abuser from the home when the child victim is age 11 or older.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 546, Sec. 1
Specifies time frames for pretrial and custody hearings when a child is removed from the home for abuse or neglect. Allows child to be returned to parents or

guardians before the pretrial hearing when the abuse or neglect report is unfounded.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 165, Sec. 1
Authorizes the court, in preliminary protective orders, to prohibit contact with the abused spouse or children if necessary to protect their safety.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 482, Sec. 1
Eliminates the testimonial privilege of spouses in criminal cases of child abuse.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 797
Clarifies the jurisdiction of juvenile and domestic relations district courts in cases involving intra-family offenses.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 190, Secs. 1-4
Sets priority on removing an alleged abuser from the home rather than the child. Requires removal of the alleged abuser to prevent the child's out of home placement. Requires the court to find that a restraining order would not protect the child before the child is removed. Allows warrantless arrest with probable cause.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 42
Removes testimonial privilege of spouses in child abuse and neglect proceedings.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Secs. 22m and 27
Extends the statute of limitations for prosecuting certain crimes involving a child victim to six years after the offense or until the victim reaches age 21, whichever is later. Allows a civil action for damages resulting from incest to be brought within two years after discovery.

Definitions/Offenses/Penalties
(Also see Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Reporting/Investigation, Victim and Witness Protection.)

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 67, Sec. 1
Redefines first degree murder to include the death of a child under 16 resulting from a pattern or practice of physical abuse. Defines pattern or practice.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 415, Sec. 1
Authorizes both a fine and imprisonment for the crime of inflicting injuries upon a child resulting in a traumatic condition upon a child. Requires supervised counseling as a condition of probation.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 39, Secs. 1-3
Clarifies the definitions of unlawful corporal punishment, abuse in out-of-home care, and child abuse to exempt peace officers in specific situations.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 251
Establishes four degrees of child abuse or neglect, and prescribes criminal penalties for violations. Defines physical and mental harm to a child. Extends protection to children under age 18 not legally emancipated. Exempts parents and certain caretakers who exercise reasonable discipline.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 132, Sec. 1
Prohibits dispensing to minors films or videos that depict violence. Classifies the offense as a misdemeanor and provides penalties.

HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 89, Secs. 1-2 Establishes mandatory prison terms for inflicting serious physical injury to or causing the death of a child age eight or younger, while committing a felony. Prohibits parole and probation.
HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 91, Sec. 1 Changes the offense of promoting child abuse in the first degree from a Class B to a Class A felony.
KS	1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Secs. 2-5 Makes privileged the information given to a multidisciplinary team from a perpetrator of abuse or neglect. Allows certain disclosure and specifies that unauthorized disclosure is a Class B misdemeanor.
KY	1988 Ky. Acts., Chap. 239, Sec. 2 Forbids regulations that prohibit the use of reasonable corporal discipline by church-related, private child care agencies or facilities.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 514, Sec. 5 Includes a victim of domestic child abuse in the definition of neglected child.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 604, Sec. 1 Clarifies that a child's crying does not constitute provocation for manslaughter.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 662, Sec. 2 Includes as murder in the first degree, causing the death of a minor as a result of a pattern and practice of child abuse.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 257, Sec. 2 Makes it a Class A felony for a person convicted of child abuse, child pornography, or any sexual assault to engage in activities relating to the care of children.
NJ	1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 341, Secs. 1-7 Adds new definitions related to institutional child abuse and neglect. Broadens the definition of caretakers to include persons working in institutions.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 543, Sec. 1 Extends protection from abuse and maltreatment to persons age 18 to 21 with a handicapping condition who are in certain residential facilities, by including them under the state's child abuse prevention act.
PA	1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Sec. 1 Expands the definition of abuse in cases of domestic violence to include physical, as well as sexual, abuse of minor children.
SD	1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 214 Makes it a class 1 misdemeanor for anyone except a parent to cause a child to become a child in need of supervision.
TN	1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 802 Makes the death of a child under 13 resulting from child abuse, murder in the first degree. The death must result from a pattern and practice of abuse, or the cumulative effects of abuse.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 39, Sec. 1
Makes abuse or neglect of a disabled child a third degree felony.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 228, Sec. 1
Modifies the definition of child neglect to require a willful act or omission or refusal to provide necessary care.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 42
Makes child neglect that results in death first degree murder. Prescribes penalties for non fatal physical and sexual abuse, and neglect.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Sec. 55
Creates a separate chapter of the criminal code for crimes against children. Makes certain changes related to crimes of sexual assault, physical abuse, enticement, exploitation and other sexual offenses. Creates new crimes of causing mental harm to a child and possession of pornography. Creates penalties for reckless causation of bodily harm to a child, based on a failure to act.

Financing
(Also see Training.)

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 19, Secs. 1-3
Establishes a children's trust fund from legislative appropriations, gifts, requests, and other contributions. Establishes a board in the governor's office to administer grants for programs to prevent child abuse and neglect.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1068, Secs. 2-4
Allows the court to impose specified fines, in cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, for deposit in the Victim-Witness Fund.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 722, Secs. 1-8
Allows reversion of certain state children's trust fund money to counties that establish a child abuse commission and trust fund. Prohibits the Department of Social Services from using state trust fund money to replace funds from federal, state, or county sources. Requires the state Committee on Child Abuse to recommend expenditures from the Children's Trust Fund. Requires publication of local and state trust fund data.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 309, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates $150,000 for a parent information telephone line and a parenting education demonstration project aimed at reducing child abuse and neglect.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1252, Sec. 6
Authorizes the Department of Public Safety to use certain funds for processing criminal history checks requested by the Department of Human Services.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 729, Secs. 1-2
Establishes a child abuse prevention fund with a 25-member board. Authorizes the board to make contracts and grants to establish community-based programs to prevent child abuse and neglect.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 255, Sec. 1
Extends the statute of limitations involving certain criminal sexual offenses against persons under age 18 to six years after the offense, or by the victim's 21st birthday.

NM 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 150, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates biennial funds of $150,000 for three existing emergency crisis shelter group homes for abused and neglected children.

NM 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 151, Sec. 1
Appropriates biennial funds of $400,000 to contract for child abuse prevention programs for early intervention with families at risk or in which abuse and neglect has occurred. Existing programs have priority.

RI 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 583
Requires interest earned by the Family and Children Trust Fund to be deposited in the fund.

WA 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 40, Sec. 1
Specifies that the total amount of the special fee for display birth certificates goes to the children's trust fund.

WA 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 278, Sec. 2
Directs the state Council for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect to fund three voluntary parenting skills and support programs for families with children through age three, and for expectant parents.

Legal Representation/Guardian Ad Litem/Advocates

AK 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 92, Sec. 2
Allows the court to appoint a representative for children called to testify in a criminal action.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Sec. 58
Requires a guardian ad litem or other advocate to represent in any criminal proceeding a minor who is a victim of or witness to child abuse or neglect or a minor involved in a sexual offense.

LA 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 800, Secs. 1-2
Allows for court-appointed special advocates (CASAs). Requires confidentiality and limits CASA liability with certain exceptions. Allows CASA review of abuse, neglect, and certain child welfare case records.

MI 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 224, Sec. 2
Requires the prosecutor, in abuse or neglect proceedings, to serve as legal consultant upon request of the Department of Social Services. In specific circumstances, allows the department to contract with an attorney of its choice.

MN 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 630, Sec. 4
Creates a three-year pilot program under which a child intermediary may be appointed by the district courts to serve as a child's advocate in child abuse cases. Specifies the duties and powers of an intermediary. Provides that a guardian ad litem may also serve as an intermediary.

MO 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 423
Requires the court to appoint a guardian ad litem in custody actions when child abuse or neglect is alleged; otherwise, the appointment is discretionary. Proscribes duties of the guardian ad litem and provides for compensation.

SC 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 441, Secs. 1-2
Establishes a statewide program for the training and supervision of volunteer

guardians ad litem for abuse or neglect cases. Specifies duties and responsibilities of guardians ad litem.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 232
Requires appointment of a guardian ad litem in a contested juvenile proceeding unless a court, for good cause, finds it unnecessary. Appointment is optional in uncontested cases.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Secs. 8s and 13
Prescribes qualifications and appointment procedures for guardians ad litem in actions affecting the family in which custody is an issue.

Organization/Oversight

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 9
Clarifies responsibilities of the Children, Youth, and Families Office to include families and children in need of services and protective investigations for abandoned, abused, and neglected children.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 323, Sec. 3
Requires the attorney general to submit a plan to the Legislature to perform criminal history record checks of prospective operators and employees of child care facilities.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, S.C.R. 139
Authorizes the legislative council to study child abuse, abandonment, and neglect.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1395, Sec. 2
Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to study the development of a training program for mandatory reporters, judges, state's attorneys, and certain other personnel. Requires a report to the legislature in 1989.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Sec. 3
Creates the Abused, Neglected, and Dependent Children Oversight Committee to monitor the system for handling alleged and adjudicated abused, neglected, and dependent children, to evaluate the implementation and impact of S.B. 89, and to report to the General Assembly no later than January 1, 1991.

Prevention/Treatment

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 19, Secs. 1-3
Establishes a children's trust fund from legislative appropriations, gifts, requests, and other contributions. Establishes a board in the governor's office to administer grants for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 415, Sec. 1
Authorizes both a fine and imprisonment for the crime of inflicting injuries resulting in a traumatic condition upon a child. Requires supervised counseling as a condition of probation.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 195, Sec. 4
Extends eight pilot projects to avoid out-of-home placement of abused or neglected children and three projects concerning children in self-care when the parents work.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 309, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates $150,000 for a parent information telephone line and a parenting education demonstration project aimed at reducing child abuse and neglect.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1190, Secs. 4-5
Redefines victim under the Crime Victims Compensation Act to include a child witness to a violent crime against a relative. Requires assistance centers to provide for the special needs of child victims.

KS — 1988 Kan Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 3
Allows the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to appoint a multidisciplinary team to recommend services in adjudicated child abuse or neglect cases.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 729, Sec. 1-2
Establishes a child abuse prevention fund with a 25-member board. Authorizes the board to make contracts and grants to establish community-based programs to prevent child abuse and neglect.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 150, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates $150,000 for the biennium for three existing emergency crisis shelter group homes for abused and neglected children.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 151, Sec. 1
Provides $400,000 for the biennium for child abuse prevention programs that provide early intervention for families at risk, or in which abuse and neglect has occurred.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 39
Allows judges to require a defendant's participation in educational programs addressing spousal abuse and family violence as a condition of adjournment in contemplation of dismissal.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, H. 399, Sec. 2151.412
Requires parents, guardians, or custodians of an abused or neglected child or of a child witnessing abuse or neglect in his household to participate in mandatory counseling, and in any supportive services required under a reunification plan.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 301, Sec. 1
Authorizes the state Advisory Council for Children and Families to promote the development of public and private sector child abuse prevention programs.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 278, Sec. 2
Directs the state Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect to fund three voluntary parenting skills and family support programs for families with children through age three and for expectant parents.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 42
Requires the development of curriculum for parenting skills, as a means of preventing child abuse. Directs executives of the state departments of health, education, and human services to develop a curriculum for the secondary grades.

Reporting/Investigation
(Also see Sexual Abuse and Exploition, Training.)

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 269, Secs. 1-6
Requires law enforcement agencies to report known or suspected child abuse by caretakers, or abuse resulting from the caretaker's failure to protect the child from abuse by others. Requires the investigating agency to send its report to the licensing agency when a day care facility is involved.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 701, Sec. 232
Provides that a peace officer or social worker may, without a warrant, take a minor into temporary custody when the minor is in immediate danger of physical or sexual abuse or neglect.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 135, Sec. 13
Requires a county social services agency to notify local law enforcement officials immediately upon receipt of a report of child abuse. Authorizes law enforcement agencies to investigate for violations of criminal child abuse laws.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 218
Includes physician assistants, substance abuse counselors, and marital and family therapists as mandatory reporters. Clarifies penalties for failure to report.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 333
Requires the state Board of Education to begin procedures to revoke the certification of a school employee convicted of child abuse. Requires school employees to report suspected abuse by colleagues. Establishes specific investigation and reporting requirements in such cases.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 80, Sec. 2
Allows access by a school principal to confidential child abuse information involving a student.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 189, Sec. 1
Allows the Department of Health and Rehabilitative services to restrict access to children by the subject of an institutional abuse or neglect report, while an investigation is in progress. Establishes procedures for court review access denial.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 9-11, 21, 22, 26, and 28
Expands the role of the central abuse registry. Changes reporting and investigative procedures. Redefines intake. Adds the definition of protective investigation. Separates dependent and nondependent intake procedures, services, and investigations. Provides a penalty for false reporting. Extends confidentiality to reports of child neglect.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 35, Sec. 1
Includes child counselors and child services organization personnel as mandatory reporters. Modifies restrictions on photographs of a child's injuries.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 323, Secs. 1-2
Requires the Department of Human Services to offer periodic training to mandatory reporters of child abuse or neglect. Includes employees of agencies providing recreational or sports activities as mandatory reporters.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1190 and 1395, Sec. 1
Prohibits removal from the central registry identifying information in reports

involving the death or serious physical injury of a child, except under certain conditions.

IA 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1259, Sec. 9
Includes private instructors of school-age children as mandatory reporters.

IA 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1286, Sec. 1
Nullifies, by resolution, an administrative rule of the Department of Human Services related to correcting or expunging information about alleged child abuse cases.

KS 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Secs. 1-3
Allows the court, on the recommendation of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services or a county or district attorney, to appoint a multidisciplinary team to assist in child abuse, neglect, or sexual child abuse investigations. Defines a multidisciplinary team and privileged information. Allows taking a child into custody if there is reasonable belief that the child will be harmed.

KS 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 3
Allows the court, on the recommendation of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services or a county or district attorney, to appoint a multidisciplinary team to assist in a child abuse or neglect or child sexual abuse investigation or to recommend services.

KS 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Secs. 1-5
Creates a child abuse and neglect reporting system for institutions operated by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Reports must be made to the attorney general for investigation.

KY 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 258, Secs. 2-3
Requires a supervisor who receives from an employee a report of suspected dependency, neglect or abuse, to report promptly to the proper authorities. Requires the state agency to refer reports of abuse by noncustodians to law enforcement. Prohibits school personnel and others from conducting internal investigations in lieu of official investigations.

KY 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Secs. 43-44
Requires the Department of Human Resources to refer reports of abuse and neglect by a person other than the parent or custodian to state or local law enforcement officials. Changes reporting, investigation, and notification procedures.

KY 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Secs. 44 and 46
Allows law enforcement officers with reasonable grounds to believe a child is in imminent danger of death or of physical or sexual abuse to take the child into protective custody. Allows the court to issue an ex parte emergency custody order under certain conditions, when the parent or custodian is unwilling or unable to protect the child.

LA 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 437, Sec. 1
Includes clergy and commercial film processors as mandatory reporters. Restricts clergy's privileged communication to confession or sacred communication. Adds paramour to the definition of caretaker. Revises reporting procedures. Adds exploitation to the definition of sexual abuse. Makes sexual abuse reports confidential.

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 744, Secs. 1-16
Authorizes the Department of Human Services to make out-of-home investigations. Specifies when information in reports and child protection records may be released. Deletes reporting requirement for Christian Science practitioners. Provides for investigation of abuse in state institutions and correctional facilities.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chaps. 247, Sec. 1
Requires child care centers to report signs of abuse. Outlines procedures for a multidisciplinary team investigation. Requires a written coordination agreement between local and state agencies.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 769 and 770, Sec. 1
Provides that reports of abuse or neglect are not required when the attorney-client privilege is involved or, under certain conditions, when information has been divulged to a clergyman.

MA — 1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 439
Requires school committees to notify school personnel of child abuse and neglect reporting requirements.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 625, Secs. 1-4
Classifies active and inactive investigative data that identifies victims or reporters, as private or confidential. Clarifies requirements for notifying parents when the investigation involves a licensed facility. Clarifies procedures when local welfare agencies conduct investigations or assessments. Modifies time for disposition of records.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 662, Secs. 3-4
Makes false child abuse reporting, when intentional and for the purpose of affecting custody, a misdemeanor. Requires reports by clergy.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 210, Sec. 150
Prohibits the Division of Family Services from giving identifying information contained in a child abuse report, except to specified individuals and agencies.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 237, Sec. 1
Allows caseworkers and law enforcement officials to enter any public place to interview, without parental consent, children who may have been abused or neglected. Encourages videotaped interviews.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 341, Secs. 1-7
Adds new definitions related to institutional child abuse or neglect. Requires immediate reports. Allows an investigative agency to request certain administrative changes.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 544, Sec. 1
Includes day care providers and employees of residential care facilities as mandatory reporters. Requires employers and licensing agencies to give written information about reporting requirements to certain employees or to current and prospective day care providers.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 545, Sec. 1
Changes the telephone hotline system. Provides for an unlisted express number and a telephone facsimile number for use only by mandatory reporters and by those authorized to check for prior reports. Provides for a public statewide number for those seeking general information.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Sec. 8
Allows any person with reasonable cause to believe abuse occurred to report. Provides immunity from civil or criminal liability for the reporter, unless the person acted maliciously or in bad faith.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 655, Sec. 1
Provides for expungement of the name of any person cleared of reported abuse and neglect, three years after a determination that the person did not abuse or neglect a child.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 964, Secs. 1-3
Requires the state Bureau of Investigation to create a registry to screen child care providers. Limits the disclosures the Department of Human Services can make about investigations. Requires prompt investigations by county officers.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 90, Secs. 1-2
Requires investigation of child abuse allegations made during divorce proceedings with information required before the final custody or visitation ruling. Prohibits giving false information to state and local agencies or to specified persons.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 407, Sec. 1
Establishes a procedure for a suspected child abuser to request that reports and records be amended. Provides procedures for a hearing to appeal actions of the local department of social services.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 686, Sec. 1
Provides for retaining records of unfounded reports. Establishes procedure for court review when a report is alleged to have been made maliciously. Allows records to be subpoenaed if the court finds reason to believe that the report was malicious.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 87, Sec. 1
Requires public employers to pay legal expenses for employees required to report abuse or neglect, when legal action concerning the report is brought, provided that the employee acted in good faith and without gross negligence.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 142, Secs. 2-3
Makes intentional and malicious false reports of child abuse or neglect a misdemeanor. Allows the law enforcement agent to interview the person making the report to determine if malice was involved. Persons convicted of malicious false reporting are not immune from civil liability.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 209, Secs. 2-7
Requires notification of a tribal agent that a report has been made when reports involving an Indian child are made to county departments of social services. Provides conditions for disclosure and confidentiality of information, with some exceptions.

Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
(Also see Victim and Witness Protection.)

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 66, Secs. 1-8
Expands definitions of sexual abuse to include abuse of minors residing in the same household as the offender and over whom the offender has a position of authority.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 177, Sec. 1
Specifies that, in proceedings involving lewd or lascivious acts upon a child under age 14, evidence of the victim's sexual conduct is admissible only when certain court procedures are followed.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 471, Sec. 1
Provides that the state statute prohibiting distribution or exhibition of pornography to minors does not prohibit local governments from adopting related ordinances.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1068, Secs. 1-4
Redefines a certain sexual exploitation offense to make it applicable to a child under age 16, rather than 14. In other specified sexual abuse and exploitation offenses, allows the court to impose fines for deposit in the Victim-Witness Fund.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1101, Sec. 1-2
Provides for a defense against a charge of distributing obscene matter by telephone to anyone under age 18, if the provider follows certain identification procedures before transmission. Extends the sunset date of specific provisions on telephone distribution of obscene matter to 1991.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1394, Secs. 1-2
Provides enhanced penalties for specified offenses involving sexual abuse or exploitation based on a previous felony conviction for the same offense. Provides that, for certain offenses, the age of a victim under 14 must be pled and proven.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 423, Sec. 1
Requires counseling as a condition of probation for a person convicted of molesting a child.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 574, Secs. 1-2
Allows a prosecuting witness of any age to have up to two family members for support during testimony in specified sex offense cases. Allows the court to remove a person whom it believes is influencing the witness.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 701, Sec. 232
Provides that a peace officer or social worker may, without a warrant, take a minor into temporary custody when the minor is in immediate danger of physical or sexual abuse or neglect.

CO 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 130, Secs. 2 and 4
Makes possession or control of child pornography for any purpose a class 1 misdemeanor, with the second offense a felony.

CO 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 135, Sec. 14
Authorizes courts to issue restraining orders in certain circumstances to prevent child sexual abuse. Provides for written or verbal emergency protective orders and their enforcement.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Secs. 8 and 59
Prohibits bail pending appeal for persons convicted of sexual battery on a child under 12. Provides for a search warrant based on certain misdemeanor child abuse, and allows protective custody for a child in imminent danger.

GA 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 27, Secs. 1-3
Changes the definition of pandering to include both sexes. Changes penalties for

pandering and for solicitation of sodomy, making these offenses felonies if the person being solicited is under age 17.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act. 283, Sec. 1
Changes the offense of promoting pornography for minors from a misdemeanor to a Class C felony.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 328
Makes lewd conduct with a minor or child under 16 subject to an additional 15-year sentence when the crime involves use of a firearm or deadly weapon.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 329
Increases the maximum penalty for sexual abuse or exploitation of a child under 16 from five years to 15 years.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 99, Sec. 28
Eliminates the requirement to report certain child molestation cases to the child protective services agency.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1252, Secs. 2-5
Provides for investigation of a complaint of sexual abuse by a person not responsible for the care of the child. Authorizes physical and mental examinations of the victim, under certain conditions. Provides for filing a child in need of assistance complaint when the victim is under 18 and the offender is not responsible for the care of the child. Applies the definition of indecent contact with a child to offenders aged 16 or 17 whose victim is at least five years younger. Such an offense is an aggravated misdemeanor under juvenile court jurisdiction.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 112
Makes it a Class B misdemeanor for a retailer to knowingly display, sell or present pornographic materials to minors, or to present any harmful performance to a minor. Exempts retail clerks having no interest other than regular employment.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 3
Allows the court, on the recommendation of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services or county or district attorney, to appoint a multidisciplinary team to assist in a child abuse or neglect or child sexual abuse investigation or to recommend services.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 345, Secs. 1-4
Prevents child care centers, school boards and the Department of Education from hiring felony, but not misdemeanant, sex offenders as supervisors over minors.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Sec. 1
Adds the term sexual abuse and defines it to include allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to be used for sexual stimulation by an adult including the parent or custodian or supervisor of a child.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 437, Sec. 1
Broadens the definition of sexual abuse and adds exploitation to the definition for screening and investigative purposes. Redefines child pornography. Requires commercial film processors to report child pornography materials to the local law enforcement agency. Makes sexual abuse reports confidential. Limits the communication privilege in sexual abuse proceedings as it relates to clergy or during a confession or other sacred communication.

LA	1988 La. Acts. P.A. 782, Sec. 1 Adds pornographic videotapes to the list of materials prohibited from sale, rental, leasing, or distribution to persons under age 17.
MA	1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 226, Secs. 1-6 Expands child pornography statutes to include sexual conduct for the purpose of producing visual material and live sexual performance. Provides criminal penalties for using or permitting a person under age 18 to engage in such activity, or for disseminating obscene visual material. Adds definitions of lascivious intent and performance.
MI	1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 110, Sec. 1 Expands the prohibition against child pornography to include noncommercial activity. Allows immunity and confidentiality for film processors who make reports of such activity.
MI	1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 255, Sec. 1 Extends the statute of limitations involving certain criminal sexual offenses against persons under age 18 to six years after the offense, or by the victim's 21st birthday.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 1 Prohibits the commercial display of sexually explicit material harmful to minors in public places accessed by minors.
MS	1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 558, Sec. 1 Adds pornograhic videotapes to the list of materials prohibited under the child pornography statute.
NE	1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 117, Secs. 28-811 through 28.813.02 Classifies certain offenses related to obscene materials, minors, and child pornography. Defines commercial film processors. Provides immunity for processors who report child pornography.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 257, Sec. 2 Makes it a Class A felony for a person convicted of child abuse, child pornography, or any sexual assault to engage in activities relating to the care of children.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 450, Sec. 1 Adds a new definition of aggravated sexual assault in the second degree when the victim is under age 11 and makes it a Class C felony. Redesignates the current offense of aggravated sexual assault in the first degree, as a Class B felony.
PR	1988 Puerto Rico, Act 30 Includes incest in the category of lewd and indecent acts and strengthens penalties for sexual offenses committed in the victim's home.
PR	1988 Puerto Rico, Act 32 Extends the time limits to file a criminal action against a sexual offender to 5 years if the victim is 18 or older at the time of the offense. For minors or mentally disabled persons, an action can be filed up to five years after majority or the mental disability is overcome.

PR — 1988 Puerto Rico, Act 42
In sexual assault or abuse cases, qualifies as witnesses, certain minors age 14 or younger or persons who are mentally disabled.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 219, Sec. 1
Makes child sexual assault a crime when the victim is age 14 or under, rather than 13.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 565, Secs. 1-3
Makes retailers failure to maintain separate areas for pornographic materials a misdemeanor with a maximum fine of $50 for each day of the violation. Makes the sale, rental or distribution of x-rated video tapes to persons under 18 a misdemeanor with a maximum fine of $50 per tape.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 995
Makes it a misdemeanor to sell or rent a pornographic video tape to a minor without the consent of the minor's parents. It is an affirmative defense that the minor was accompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or by an adult with the parent's or guardian's written permission.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 156, Secs. 1-2
Clarifies the definition of sodomy on a child. In cases of sexual abuse, expands the circumstances under which consent is determined not to exist.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 181, Sec. 1
Specifies that for rape, sodomy, or sexual abuse of a child, touching over the clothing is enough to commit the offense.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 144, Sec. 1
Extends the statute of limitations to allow victims of childhood sexual abuse to sue for civil damages three years after discovery of the abuse, instead of three years after the occurrence of the abuse.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 145, Secs. 1-26
Revises the definitions of sexual offenses designating three categories of crimes: child molestation, rape of a child, and sexual misconduct with a minor. Specifies penalties.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 42
Prescribes penalties for nonfatal physical and sexual abuse, and neglect. Provides penalties for possession, display, or transportation of pornography, and for giving false information regarding injuries.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Secs. 22m and 27
Extends the statute of limitations for prosecuting certain crimes involving a child victim to six years after the offense or until the victim reaches age 21, whichever is later. Allows a civil action for damages resulting from incest to be brought within two years after discovery.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Sec. 55
Creates a separate chapter of the criminal code for crimes against children. Makes certain changes related to crimes of sexual assault, physical abuse, enticement, exploitation and other sexual offenses. Creates new crimes of causing mental harm to a child and possession of pornography. Creates penalties for reckless causation of bodily harm to a child, based on a failure to act.

WI	1987 Wis. Laws, Act 334 Makes forced viewing, by children under 18, of sexually explicit conduct a class C or class D felony, depending on the age of the child.

Training

HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act. 323, Secs. 1-2 Requires the Department of Human Services to offer periodic training to mandatory reporters of child abuse or neglect.
IL	1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1395, Sec. 2 Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to study the development of a training program for mandatory reporters, judges, state's attorneys, and certain other personnel. Requires a report to the legislature in 1989.
IA	1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1238, Sec. 1 Reduces the time within which mandatory reporters must complete required training from one year to six months after initial employment. Within one month of employment, reporters must obtain a statement of reporting requirements.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 630, Sec. 1 Provides for development of a competency-based, pre-service, and probationary training program for child protection workers. Requires pre-service training for employment as a child protection worker.
NM	1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 48, Secs. 1-2 Requires certified school personnel and school nurses to complete training developed by the Department of Education in detecting and reporting child abuse and neglect. Appropriates $150,000 for a three-year program.
NM	1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 159, Sec. 1 Appropriates $60,000 to train day care personnel in the recognition and treatment of child abuse.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 504, Sec. 1 Requires all hospitals, school districts, facilities for the mentally disabled, and the state police to develop written policies and procedures on mandatory child abuse reporting and related responsibilities. Requires training programs for current and new employees. Designates Social Services as the coordinating state agency.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 544, Secs. 2-6 Requires training on identifying and reporting child abuse, beginning in 1991, for certain licensed and certified providers. Includes specified public and private school personnel. Applies to initial and renewal license applications by health and mental health professionals who are mandated reporters. Applies to health and mental health professionals who are mandatory reporters seeking an initial or renewed license.
PA	1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Sec. 2 Requires police training to include abuse protection.
SC	1988 S.C. Acts, Act 441, Secs. 1-2 Establishes a statewide program for the training and supervision of volunteer guardians ad litem for abuse and neglect cases.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 234
Instructs the state court administrator to develop a curriculum including training on child abuse and neglect for juvenile court judges, court personnel, and service providers in handling dependency and at-risk youth cases.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 42
Requires the development of curriculum for parenting skills, as a means of preventing child abuse. Directs the state Department of Health, Education, and Human Services to develop a course for the secondary grades.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 209, Sec. 8
Makes education and training programs of state and county departments of social services available to tribal agencies dealing with child abuse reports.

Victim and Witness Protection

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 92, Sec. 2
Allows a victim or witness under age 13 to testify in certain criminal actions by closed circuit television or through one-way mirrors. Specifies procedures. Permits the court to make special arrangements for children who testify directly in a courtroom.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 612, Sec. 1
Requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to prepare guidelines for police agencies and prosecutors interviewing minor witnesses.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 137, Secs. 1-4
Requires requested notice to victims, witnesses, and next of kin upon release of a person who committed a specified offense. Requires notice to district attorneys when certain parolees are released.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 404, Sec. 1
Expands the scope of an existing sexual offense by making it a crime to cause another person to commit specified acts, and by including additional participants in the definition of victims.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., 486, Sec. 1
Permits a child under age 10 to testify on a promise to tell the truth, without taking an oath.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 574, Secs. 1-2
Allows a prosecuting witness of any age to have up to two family members for support during testimony in specified sex offense cases. Allows the court to remove a person who it believes is influencing the witness.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1190, Sec. 1
Makes hearsay evidence of a victim or witness of child abuse under age 13 admissible in civil proceedings under certain conditions. Provides specific procedures.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Sec. 1
Specifies that courts may issue protective orders prohibiting an individual from abusing, molesting, or interfering with the privacy or rights of another, including any child.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chaps. 548 and 549, Sec. 1
Allows out-of-court statements of a victim of abuse under age 12 to be admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings. Describes circumstances under which hearsay evidence will be allowed and specifies procedures. Limits admissible statements to those made to physicians, psychologists, social workers, or teachers.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 91, Secs. 17 and 28
Limits the court's authority to close juvenile proceedings. Allows closed testimony for child witnesses or victims under certain circumstances in abuse and neglect proceedings. Provides for open-delinquency proceedings. Also establishes procedures for open records.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 90, Sec. 29-1926
Allows videotaped depositions, modified court testimony and testimony outside the courtroom by child victims and witnesses in felony abuse cases, when there is a compelling need. Provides court procedures and standards, and requires the court to record findings of fact used to reach its determination. Allows the court to require that the defendant be within child's view during testimony.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 237, Sec. 1
Allows caseworkers and law enforcement officials to enter any public place to interview, without parental consent, children who may have been abused or neglected. Encourages videotaped interviews.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 331, Sec. 1
Provides for closed-circuit televised testimony by child witnesses age 12 or less in juvenile delinquency proceedings involving sexual offenses.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 516, Sec. 1
Extends to November 1991 the expiration date of the statute allowing child witnesses in sex offense cases to testify by closed-circuit television.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Secs. 2151.35 and 2317.01
Permits and provides criteria for the court to consider admitting hearsay testimony and child's videotaped testimony. Requires notice to the adverse party of intent to use hearsay evidence and of the procedures for a videotaped deposition.

PR — 1988 Puerto Rico, Act 32
Extends the time limit to file criminal action against a sexual offender of a minor or mentally disabled person up to five years after majority or the mental disability is overcome.

PR — 1988 Puerto Rico, Act 42
Qualifies as witnesses certain minors age 14 or younger or persons who are mentally disabled in sexual assault or abuse cases.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 649, Sec. 1
Allows hearsay statements by children under age 12 in abuse and neglect proceedings. Specifies requirements for admissibility.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 156, Secs. 3-4
Increases from 12 to 14 the age limit for a child's hearsay testimony and videotaped statements.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 846, Sec. 1
Authorizes two-way closed-circuit television testimony by child victims under age

12 in sexual assault, kidnapping, and certain family offense cases. Specifies circumstances and procedures.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 892, Sec. 1
Allows hearsay statements by a child age 12 or under to be admitted in civil cases involving abuse and neglect. The statement may be videotaped or closed-circuit televised. Provides grounds for determining admissibility of statements.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 900, Sec. 1
Allows videotaped statements of an abuse or neglect victim age 12 or under to be introduced as evidence in civil proceedings, provided stipulated requirements are met.

CHILD CARE/EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Administration

AL 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 584
Requires the departments of education, highway, public health, mental health, and industrial relations to identify and coordinate internal child care support services.

AL 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 588
Requests the departments of education and human resources to conduct a study of child care programs that operate four hours or less a day.

AL 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 590
Requests certain agencies to study tax incentives for employer support of child day care.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 371, Sec. 2
Requires the Child Nutrition Advisory Council to recommend plans and guidelines for child care meal service and nutrition. Adds a child care food sponsor to the council.

CT 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 182
Increases the Child Day Care Council from 14 to 23 members, including the Commissioner of Economic Development and three day care providers.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 391, Sec. 1
Changes the membership of the Child Care Advisory Council.

ID 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, S.C.R. 140
Creates an interim legislative study committee to examine early childhood learning issues. Five members from each house will assess existing services and future educational needs.

MD 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 247, Sec. 1
Transfers regulatory responsibility for child care to the Department of Human Resources from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

NH 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 166
Appropriates $35,000 for a position in the Health and Human Services Commissioner's office to develop child care resources, to coordinate child care services, and to promote services through public relations.

NM 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 159, Sec. 1
Appropriates $60,000 to create a program to train day care personnel in the recognition and treatment of child abuse.

NC 1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 896, Sec. 1
Requires that membership in the Child Day Care Commission include two home providers.

OK 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, S.J.R. 39
Creates the Advisory Task Force on Preschool and Kindergarten programs and outlines its membership and duties.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 338, Sec. 1
Moves injunction hearings for violations of family day care licensing standards from the circuit court to the family court.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 205, Secs. 2, 5-6
Establishes a Division of Child Care Services within the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services and creates a Child Care Services Advisory Board. Creates a child care services program and sets eligibility criteria. Establishes the Protective and Family Support Child Care Program.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 213, Sec. 2
Creates the Child Care Coordinating Committee to facilitate communication between state agencies and to qualify for potential federal funding. Requires the committee to recommend changes in the subsidy structure and options for child care facilities in newly constructed state buildings.

Background Checks/Screening

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 82
Revises the child care provider criminal history check program. Allows a prospective provider to request a hearing before parents are notified of certain criminal convictions. Requires notification of parents and guardians of the absence of convictions or substantiated child abuse. Requires the continual review of reports of child abuse.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 796
Prohibits persons convicted of certain violent crimes from working at child day care centers.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 323, Sec. 3
Requires the attorney general to submit a plan to the Legislature to conduct criminal history checks on prospective operators and employees of child care facilities.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 345, Secs. 1-4
Prevents child care centers, school boards and the Department of Education from hiring felony, but not misdemeanant, sex offenders as supervisors over minors. Requires state justice cabinet record checks of all conviction information for foster care provider applicants.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 257
Makes it a Class A felony for any person convicted of child abuse, child pornography, or assault on a minor to work or volunteer as a child care worker. Makes it a Class B felony to knowingly fail to provide such information when applying or volunteering as a child care worker.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 247, Secs. 1-2
Allows criminal record checks of child care personnel to be conducted by the local police in addition to the state Bureau of Criminal Identification.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 206, Sec. 1
Provides for background checks of providers, employees, and residents of unregistered family day care homes.

SD 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 208, Secs. 1-2
Requires a criminal records check of adults who provide care and supervision in licensed child care agencies.

SD 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 211, Secs. 1-2
Sets criteria by which a child care center's operating license can be revoked or denied including failure to meet licensure standards or to report background information of employees.

TN 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 964, Sec. 1
Requires the State Bureau of Investigation to create a registry to screen child care providers.

Employer Support of Child Care

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 231, Sec. 1
Allows state employees to deduct child care expenses from their salaries.

CT 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 289
Expands the state's tax credit program for businesses, establishing day care facilities to include for-profit facilities. Up to 40 percent of the facility-related expenses may be credited against certain tax liability up to a maximum of $20,000 annually.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 122, Sec. 91
Requires the Department of Corrections to establish an employee child care center at Broward Correctional Institution. Outlines location and rate requirements, licensing and standards, liability, and financial responsibilities.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 151
Expands the state officers' and employees' child care program. Authorizes the Department of Labor Relations to coordinate and administer child care program contracts for all state employees. Requires needs assessments and selection of providers by competitive bid. Outlines provider requirements and program locations.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 5
Creates a matching grant program for private employers who contribute to employees' child care costs. Allows application for a grant of up to 50 percent of the amount paid with a ceiling of $100,000 per employer.

KS 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 355, Sec. 1
Requires the secretary of administration to establish a dependent care assistance plan as part of the cafeteria plan for state employees.

MD 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 248, Sec. 1
Creates a Child Care Facilities Direct Loan Fund for private providers, developers, and employers to expand or develop child care facilities.

MD 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 363, Sec. 1
Reduces the aggregate principle amount available through the Day Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund to expand day care facilities from $500,000 to $250,000.

MD 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 498, Sec. 1
Establishes a pilot program for day care centers in at least one state-occupied

building or complex where 700 or more state employees are located, administered by the Department of Human Resources.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 641, Sec. 1
Allows local governments to grant property tax credits to certain businesses that improve real property for exclusive use as a child care facility. The amount and duration of the credit is to be set by the governing body.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 602, Sec. 1
Provides a 30 percent tax credit for small businesses and partnerships that pay for or provide child care services for their employees.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 15
Establishes a pilot day care center for public employees and other parents.

Miscellaneous/Service Expansion

AL — 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 515
Urges the Department of Human Resources to implement a series of recommendations made by the Joint Governor's Legislative Task Force on child day care. Increases licensing personnel and support for state subsidized child care.

AL — 1988 Ala. Acts, Acts 585, 586 and 587
Requests: the Governor's office to develop and produce public service announcements on child care; certain agencies to develop brochures addressing their roles in child care; and the Department of Human Resources to develop a brochure addressing the child care responsibilities of parents, providers,and the department.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 534, Sec. 1
Includes child care as an example of facilities that can be financed by community facilities districts. Allows these districts to also finance related insurance costs but prohibits the use of bond proceeds for such purposes.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 197, Sec. 1
Requires agencies that license nursing homes, child care facilities, and child care centers to recommend statutory and regulatory changes to facilitate the development of child care centers in nursing home facilities.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 391, Sec. 4
Requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to issue a request for proposals to establish or expand intergenerational child care programs.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 647, Secs. 1-3
Establishes a $250,000 child care grant program within the Department of Human Services. Requires that 50 percent of the funds be distributed to nonprofit agencies. Sets criteria for awarding grants including parental training for low-income families, services for handicapped children, and programs for sick children.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 174, Sec. 4
Allows contributions to expand state preschool programs from individuals, corporations, agencies, and community organizations. Requires that program standards be maintained in any expanded or enhanced program.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 213, Sec. 3
Creates the Child Care Expansion Grant Fund. Provides for one-time grants up to $10,000 for persons, organizations, schools, and family day care providers to establish or expand facilities for special needs children, sick children, infants, and nighttime care.

Regulation and Licensing

AL — 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 531
Prioritizes the enforcement of laws regarding the operation of unlicensed or out-of-compliance child care facilities.

AL — 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 589
Requests that the legislative members of the child care task force work with the league of municipalities to recommend solutions for zoning problems of family day care homes.

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 316, Sec. 1
Appropriates $93,000 for implementing the day care group home certification program.

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 322, Sec. 1
Provides that day care group homes may care for five to 10 children. Provides for certification, standards, monitoring, inspections, training, fingerprinting, and screening of personnel.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 489
Makes changes in cases of discrimination by a child care licensee against employees who report licensing violations to the Department of Social Services.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1487, Secs. 1-2
Requires that any cooperative arrangement between parents for the care of their children by one or more of the parents where no payment is involved must meet certain conditions. Exempts from the Child Day Care Act certain programs run by public and private schools.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 269, Sec. 3
Requires the investigating agency to send its report to the licensing agency when the investigation involves a day care facility or personnel.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 182
Permits the health services commissioner to issue day care regulations separate from the Child Day Care Council.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 391, Secs. 2-3
Exempts public school programs for three-four-and-five-year-olds from certain child care licensing requirements.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 107, Sec. 1
Allows family day care providers to care for two additional children for two one-hour periods daily. Broadens the definition of crime as it pertains to employees' records checks for day care centers. Allows a hearing officer to consider mitigating factors concerning convictions in license revocation cases and any prosecutorial objections to such consideration.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 125, Secs. 1-2
Amends certain child care licensing requirements. Increases the number of children allowed in family child care homes from five to six and in group homes from six to seven. Exempts certain casual child caring and two-week programs from licensing requirements. Clarifies that programs licensed by the Department of Education are exempt.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 99, Sec. 4
Defines day care home. Exempts homes that care for children who are at least 11 years old from licensing requirements. Allows the Department of Public Welfare to grant waivers and variances.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1097, Sec. 1
Exempts child care centers for sick children in hospital pediatric units from licensing requirements.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1114, Sec. 2
Directs the Board of Educational Examiners to develop early elementary endorsements for teacher certificates.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 239, Sec. 1
Makes a family day care home ineligible for a certificate of registration for one year after a certificate has been revoked or not renewed.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 240
Amends current law to allow day care homes to care for adults.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 247, Sec. 1
Requires child care centers to report signs of abuse and outlines procedures for a multidisciplinary team investigation. Exempts nursery schools and centers run by religious organizations from certain licensing requirements.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 456, Sec. 1
Prohibits unregistered family day care homes from advertising services. Requires a family day care advertisement to indicate the registration number.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 36, Sec. 3
Provides for civil fines of $50 to $1,000 for licensing infractions by child care facilities. Sets a maximum fine of $250 for certain facilities.

MA — 1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 610, Secs. 2-3
Specifies actions the Office for Children may take for infractions of licensing regulations for child care facilities. Requires an annual report to the legislature concerning the agency's rules and regulations, civil fines, and sanctions.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 430, Sec. 19
Amends the immunization law to require children over two months old to meet certain immunization requirements to attend day care facilities. Centers must maintain immunization records and file an annual report outlining immunization status, including the number of exemptions. Family and group family day care facilities are exempt.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 1013, Secs. 71-11 through 71-1915
Commits state funds for licensing personnel. Changes procedures in licensing actions taken against day care providers.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 305, Secs. 1-3
Prohibits municipal zoning ordinances that place restrictions on family day care homes in residential areas.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 544, Sec. 1
Adds family and group family day care providers to the list of mandatory reporters of child abuse. Requires employers and licensing agents to give written information about reporting requirements to current and new employees or current and prospective licensed providers.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 147, Sec. 1
Amends child care laws to exempt hospital-based centers supervised by a doctor or nurse which provide care only to ill or injured children. Exempts certain hospital programs from day care licensing requirements.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, J.R. 250
Requests the Commissioner of Education to apply health and safety standards for nursery schools to preschool programs for four-year-olds operating in public and private schools.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 560, Sec. 1
Defines group family day care homes for licensing purposes. Permits the establishment of child care centers on the second floor of health care facilities.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 338, Sec. 1
Moves injunction hearings for violations of family day care licensing standards from the circuit court to the family court.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 207, Sec. 1
Increases the number of school-age children allowed in child care homes and centers before and after school.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 211, Secs. 1-2
Sets criteria by which a child care center's operating license can be revoked or denied including failure to meet licensure standards or to report background information of employees.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 765, Sec. 1
Directs the state Board of Education to establish licensing requirements and standards for preschool and early childhood special education. Requires approval of standards by the joint oversight committee on education prior to implementation.

School-Age Child Care/Child Care in Public Schools
(Also see Administration/Regulation and Licensing.)

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap 155, Sec. 1-3
Allows school boards to sell or lease surplus real property to certain child care providers for before and after school care.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 331
Establishes three pilot family resource centers in public schools to provide child care, remedial education, literacy and support services on a sliding fee basis. Targets AFDC families for participation.

MA — 1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 690, Secs. 1-6
Authorizes both before and after school programs to operate during school vacations and holidays, and to offer more structured activities.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 207, Sec. 1
Increases the number of school-age children allowed in child care homes and centers before and after school.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 207, Secs. 3-4
Increases the minimum number of children allowed in day care centers from 13 to 21 and in group family day care homes from 13 to 20.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Laws, Chap. 659, Sec. 1
Allows local school boards to operate child care centers in school facilities, including before and after school care.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 198
Allows family day care homes that provide before and after school care to limit care to school hours during school closures.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 677, Sec. 1
Authorizes Prince William County to establish extended day care hours for students attending public or private schools.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 7, 3rd Special Session
Permits use of public school facilities as child care centers. Requires county boards of education to list available space. Addresses procedures for obtaining space, operation and funding, enrollment eligibility, liability, and insurance.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 386
Requires school boards to permit day care providers to use school buildings for before and after school programs. Outlines limitations and conditions including availability of space, cost, and liability.

Services for At-Risk and Special Needs Children/Parent Support

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 35, Secs. 1-4
Increases state funding for personnel in special education programs. Redefines children ages three to five requiring special needs services. Changes the formula for computing funding for classroom aides in special needs programs.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 195, Sec. 4
Extends three pilot projects concerning children age 14 or younger in self-care when the parents are working.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 147, Sec. 40
Appropriates $850,000 to the Department of Education to establish a pilot preschool program for 2,000 four-and-five-year-olds in need of language development. Requires the department to set eligibility requirements for children and school districts. Creates a district preschool program advisory council. Allows districts to contract with Head Start and other agencies, and coordinate with extended day services. Requires parental involvement.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 309, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates $150,000 for a parent information telephone line and a parenting

education demonstration project to help parents and caregivers cope with the stress of child rearing and to link parents with community resources.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, Chap. 85-1046, Secs. 2-3
Establishes a competitive grant program for pilot early childhood parental training programs administered by the state Board of Education. Allows participants reimbursement for child care and transportation expenses. Requires districts to coordinate with other programs and allows contracting for services.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, Chap. 85-1046, Secs. 2-3.89
Allows the state Board of Education to contract with public or private, non-profit organizations for pilot programs offering coordinated services to at-risk infants and toddlers and their families. Requires the implementation of individual family service plans.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1097
Directs the Department of Education to develop procedures, standards, and programs for the developmental needs of at-risk children. Directs school districts to include at-risk programming in their kindergarten admission programs.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chaps. 1130 and 2447, Secs. 1-4
Creates the child development coordinating council to service three- and four-year-old at-risk children. Requires the council to define "at-risk" and award grants. Requires that staff be provided by the Department of Education and the Division of Children, Youth, and Families of the Department of Human Rights. Appropriates $1.2 million.

NY — 1988 NY. Laws, Chap. 53
Establishes child care resource and referral programs to help parents find care, help providers with training and licensing assistance and help employers whose employees need care.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 604
Directs the Department of Education to print a directory of educational programs for preschool children with handicaps, as required by federal law.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 625, Sec. 1
Requires the Interagency Coordinating Council to assist in developing and improving services to families of preschool children with handicaps.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 74, Secs. 1-10
Requires school districts to provide free public education to handicapped children between the ages of three and 22. Requires the state Board of Education to appoint a state director of special education. Provides for coordination among the state education, social services, and health agencies.

VT — 1987 Vt. Acts, Act 68
Establishes an early childhood education grant program available to community organizations including school districts, Head Start programs, and public and private child care programs to provide developmentally appropriate programs to three- and four-year-olds. Targets economically disadvantaged children and those with limited English language skills. Emphasizes coordination among all early childhood services, including child care.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 213, Sec. 3
Creates the Child Care Expansion Grant Fund. Provides for one-time grants up to

$10,000 for persons, organizations, schools, and family day care providers to establish or expand facilities for special needs children, sick children, infants, and night-time care.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 399, Secs. 371d, 371h, and 371m
Appropriates $600,000 for the 1988-89 school year to be used by the Milwaukee School Board to contract with private child care centers to provide early childhood education to four- and five-year-olds. Requires an evaluation of the program's ability to meet the needs of disadvantaged children. Appropriates $100,000 for the 1988-89 school year to fund a volunteer mentor program for disadvantaged 6th and 7th grade pupils in the Milwaukee public school system. Also appropriates $2.4 million in the 1988-89 school year to provide full-day kindergarten in the Milwaukee public school system for children who meet income eligibility requirements.

WY — 1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 97
Creates a task force to assess the current service delivery to preschool handicapped children. Restricts spending of federal funds under P.L. 99-457 until task force report is submitted. Appropriates funds for preschool handicapped programs.

Support for Providers/Training

AL — 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 530
Requests the Alabama college system and others to develop and coordinate an accessible and affordable training program for the child care community.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 6
Extends the time period for the Child Care Facility Trust Fund to 1993. Provides a 1 percent interest rate for loans to child care facilities with 75 percent or greater slots for subsidized child care.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1097
Directs the board of regents to establish a center for early development education which will include a laboratory model school for at risk children.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 248, Sec. 1
Creates the Child Care Facilities Direct Loan Fund for private providers, developers, and employers to expand or develop child care facilities.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 246
Appropriates $100,000 for a program to train and recruit child care providers including health and safety, child development, early childhood education and licensing requirements.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 252
Appropriates $225,000 to the Division of Human Resources for Head Start staff salaries. Requires the Head Start program to be included as a line item under the Human Resources Division in future operating budgets.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 122
Authorizes reallocation of any unspent funds to increase provider child care reimbursement rates.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 159, Sec. 1
Appropriates $60,000 to train day care personnel in recognizing and treating child abuse.

NY — 1988 NY. Laws, Chap. 53
Establishes child care resource and referral programs to help parents find care, help providers with training and licensing assistance and help employers whose employees need care.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 503, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates $12 million for a grant program that enhances salaries and benefits of employees of non-profit child care facilities. Outlines and defines eligibility and allocation of funds, local planning options, use of funds, department obligations, rates of payments, and waivers.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 206, Sec. 1
Creates a loan financing program for child care facilities in the Office of Economic Opportunity. Makes low-interest loans of up to $10,000 available to persons unable to obtain conventional financing. Sets a $10,000 limit.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 213, Sec. 3
Creates the Child Care Expansion Grant Fund. Provides for one-time grants up to $10,000 for persons, organizations, schools, and family day care providers to establish or expand facilities for special needs children, sick children, infants, and nighttime care.

Work Training Programs/Low-Income Child Care

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 160
Raises the income eligibility limit for day care assistance from 55 percent to 70 percent of the state's median income and permits direct day care subsidies for low-income parents.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 331
Esablishes three pilot family resource centers in public schools to provide child care, remedial education, literacy and support services on a sliding fee basis. Targets AFDC families for participation.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 6
Extends the time period for the Child Care Facility Trust Fund to 1993. Provides a 1 percent interest rate for loans to child care facilities with 75 percent or greater percentage of slots for subsidized child care.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 310, Secs. 1-3
Establishes a demonstration project to provide transitional child care to 300 former AFDC and general assistance recipients after they secure employment and are no longer eligible for benefits. Appropriates $1,613,578 for the first year.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1156, Art. 2, Secs. 11-20
Allows the Department of Public Aid to implement a welfare reform demonstration project to require parents with children three and older to register for and accept employment, provided suitable child care is available.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1156, Art. 2, Sec. 1 and Art. 3, Sec. 1 Authorizes the Department of Public Aid to perform a welfare reform demonstration project in one county. The project would require registration for and acceptance of employment by parents of children aged three or older, provided suitable day care arrangements can be made. Clarifies that general assistance recipients are required to undergo job training.

IA	1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1249, Sec. 16 Codifies several appropriations provisions for the Department of Human Services including those for transitional child care and transitional medicaid for AFDC families who become ineligible due to increased income.
OH	1988 Ohio Laws, S. 242 Extends eligibility for state subsidized child care services to former recipients of Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) who obtain employment up to 18 months after employment.
RI	1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 490 Clarifies that eligibility for post-AFDC child care subsidies includes enrollment in any two years of a duly accredited four-year college as well as a two-year community college.
WI	1987 Wis. Act 339, Sec. 9 Awards grant funds for counties to provide child care services to persons receiving substance abuse treatment. Priority for services are given to single parent families or families with incomes below 150 percent of the poverty level.
WI	1987 Wis. Act 413, Secs. 3, 8, 36, 42, and 94 Appropriates funds for child care costs for persons who secure employment through job training programs.

CHILD HEALTH

Education/Training/Services
(Also see Reporting/Consent/Confidentiality, Screening, Handicaps/Chronic Conditions, Immunization, Maternal and Infant Health, Medicaid/Insurance.)

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 315, Secs. 2-4
Prescribes the development over a five-year period of a comprehensive behavioral health service system for children. $16,600,000 is appropriated for the first year. Twenty percent of total appropriations for the new division are set aside for prevention and early identification, and 5 percent for evaluation.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 549, Secs. 1-3
Requires the state Department of Education to assist school districts in improving and monitoring students' health.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1282, Secs. 1-10
Requires the state Department of Health Services to license health facilities for young offenders. Provides for examining problems in recruiting and retaining medical staff at correctional agencies.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 36, Secs. 1-2
Requires local boards of education to prescribe a course in sex education and AIDS prevention. Topics to be covered include peer pressure, self-esteem, values, and abstinence from sexual activity. Prohibits schools from dispensing contraceptives or making abortion referrals.

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 824
Exempts organizations whose sole purpose is to fulfill the wishes of children with life-threatening diseases from sales tax.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 59, Secs. 1-7
Establishes two programs for families caring for a severely disabled child or young adult under 30 years. The programs must publicize the availability of Medicaid benefits and other services and speed processing of Medicaid applications.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 226, Secs. 1-2
Requires distribution of a brochure on fetal alcohol syndrome to couples before issuing a marriage license.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 331
Appropriates $150,000 for a Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) program to identify at-risk infants, refer victims' families to counseling and support services, and provide education for health professionals. Establishes a SIDS Resource Center to offer technical and diagnostic assistance, medical treatment, and counseling.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 137, Sec. 1
Appropriates $40,000 to fund a grief intervention program in cases of the sudden and unexpected death of a child. Services include crisis intervention, education, and autopsies.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 245, Secs. 1-2
Extends projects to improve school health services for preschool and school-age children.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 305, Secs. 1-9
Clarifies laws regarding the education of children residing in child care institutions. Adds hospital instruction and expands the role of the committee on special education in each institution. Revises requirements for evaluations and recommendations related to a handicapped child.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 147, Sec. 1
Exempts certain hospital day care programs from licensing requirements.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 63
Establishes a SIDS program to treat parents and educate the public, police, and emergency services personnel. Requires parental notification of and access to autopsy reports.

Handicaps/Chronic Conditions
(Also see Screening.)

AL — 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 296
Creates the Alabama Disabled Persons Protection Commission, to ensure compliance with state and federal laws, propose state legislation and programs, and coordinate state level initiatives. Members are to represent children and adults with specific disabilities.

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 48
Authorizes the state to pay for respite care of foster children with physical or mental disabilities.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 316, Secs. 1-2
Extends a pilot project for an intermediate care facility for chronically or terminally ill children. Requires an evaluation report to identify funding sources for expansion. Limits capacity of intermediate care facilities to 12 day care clients.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1122, Secs. 3-9
Creates a family support subsidy program for in-home care of children who are severely or multiply handicapped or who require full-time special education placement.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 142, Sec. 1
Authorizes certain group homes for physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or developmentally disabled persons in single family neighborhoods, regardless of municipal codes.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 325, Secs. 1-4
Adds the term "prescribed pediatric extended care centers" and requires such centers providing basic services to three or more medically dependent or technologically dependent children to be licensed and receive a certificate of need. Specifies regulations and standards.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 274, Secs. 1-3
Requires state medical coverage provided by the commission for handicapped children, crippled children's programs, and the program of health services to children with special health care needs to be considered secondary to liable third-party payers.

ME	1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 118, Secs. 1-2 Requires an interdepartmental study of third-party funds for services to handicapped children. Requires development of a Medicaid plan to coordinate and maximize the use of state and federal funds, including Medicaid reimbursement for care and treatment of children in foster homes who would otherwise require more restrictive placement.
MD	1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 652 Provides procedures for a child's attorney to participate in placement decisions. Requires notification of meetings and decisions and provides for appeal.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 576, Sec. 1 Requires county community social service plans to describe how the county is providing a comprehensive and coordinated system of early intervention services for handicapped children.
MO	1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 162, Sec. 997 Establishes a surrogate parents program to recruit and train persons to represent the interests of handicapped children in the educational system when the parent or guardian is unknown or unavailable, or the child is a ward of the state.
NE	1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 165, Secs. 79-4, 147 Requires school districts to appoint surrogate parents to represent the rights of certain handicapped children.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 272, Secs. 1-2 Establishes an optional state medical assistance coverage group for severely disabled children.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 256, Secs. 1-7 Requires notification of certain handicapped children, and their parents or guardians, that free educational services will not be available after earning a high school diploma or reaching age 21. Revises procedures to plan for adult services.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 305, Secs. 1-9 Clarifies laws regarding the education of children residing in child care institutions. Adds hospital instruction and expands the role of the committee on special education in each institution. Revises requirements for evaluations and recommendations related to a handicapped child.

Immunization

HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 201, Secs. 1-3 Requires group and individual health insurance policies providing services to subscribers' children to cover 12 visits from birth to age five.
KY	1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 436, Sec. 1 Allows licensed doctors from any state to certify school immunization records.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 430 Requires that children over two months old meet certain immunization requirements to attend day care facilities. Centers must maintain records and file annual reports. Exempts family day care and group family day care facilities.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 216, Sec. 1
Requires physicians or local health departments performing immunizations to provide documentary proof of immunization upon request.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 399, Sec. 58
Appropriates $660,000 for children's immunization.

Maternal and Infant Health, Medicaid/Health Insurance
(Also see Screening.)

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 570
Expands the Medi-Cal Program to include postpartum services for a period of 60 days following pregnancy.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1197, Secs. 1-3
Expands the birth defects monitoring program to 20 additional counties.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1350, Secs. 1-3
Establishes a pilot project to assess daily ambulatory uterine monitoring devices and services to reduce preterm births in Medi-Cal eligible women.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1373, Secs. 1-3
Requires the Department of Health Services to develop recommendations to reduce infant mortality and morbidity. Expands the definition of a comprehensive perinatal provider under the Medi-Cal program to include certified nurse midwife.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 217
Raises the eligibility level for Medicaid services to pregnant women and infants to 185 percent of the poverty level.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 238
Modifies operation of the maternal and infant health protection program. Covered services, provided under a fee schedule, include labor and delivery and health services for children up to age five. Requires outreach and public education.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 153, Sec. 1-3
Designates the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to administer maternal and child health services.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 59, Sec. 1
Requires individual and group health insurance policies to cover adopted children in the same manner as newborns, including congenital defects.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 23, Sec. 1
Designates the Department of Health to administer maternal and child health programs. Outlines services, target populations, eligibility and program rulemaking authority, and service contracting authority.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 201, Secs. 1-3
Requires group and individual health insurance policies providing services to subscribers' children to cover 12 visits from birth to age five for child health supervision services exempted from any deductible requirements. Defines services.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 296, Sec. 1
Expands optional health care to medically needy persons, including low-income pregnant women and children.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 310, Secs. 1-3
Creates a demonstration project to provide transitional services, including health care to AFDC families.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, H.C.R. 31
Requests the Department of Health and Welfare to offer case management during pregnancy under new federal Medicaid service guidelines.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1236, Sec. 1
Extends Medicaid benefits to pregnant women and infants with incomes up to 100 percent of the poverty level. Authorizes a county demonstration program to provide medical assistance to pregnant women with incomes up to 185 percent.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1308
Provides that Medicaid benefits cannot be denied during pregnancy or for 30 days after termination of pregnancy for refusal to cooperate with the child support enforcement agency.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1249, Sec. 17
Appropriates funds to the Department of Human Services for transitional medicaid for AFDC families.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 141, Sec. 4
Provides transitional services under the KanWork program, including medical assistance for 12 months after a participant is employed.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 274, Secs. 1-3
Requires medical coverage provided by the state for handicapped children and to children with special health care needs be considered secondary to liable third party payers.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 228, Sec. 1
Creates a 12-member Advisory Council on Infant Mortality in the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to advise on methods to reduce infant mortality, improve prenatal care, reduce the incidence of low birthweight, expend state and federal funds, and advocate a comprehensive response.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 404, Sec. 1
Requires residential facilities for children providing shelter for more than 30 days to maintain agreements with health care providers for physical exams, necessary treatment, and appropriate mental health services. Physical exams must be performed within 30 days; penalties provided. Exempts foster care homes.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Sec. 1
Exempts child health supervision services and perinatal care services from coinsurance requirements or dollar limitations for all individual or group health and accident insurance policies.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 656, Secs. 1, 3, and 5
Mandates coverage of inpatient or outpatient treatment of cleft lip and cleft palate by individual and group accident and sickness policies and HMOs. Requires dental plan coverage if plan includes orthodontics.

MS — 1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 513, Sec. 1
Establishes perinatal risk management services as a Medicaid service to conduct

risk assessments of all pregnant and infant Medicaid recipients and for management, education and follow-up for those at risk.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 272, Secs. 1-2
Establishes an optional state medical assistance coverage group for severely disabled children. Creates an oversight committee and appropriates funds.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 331
Appropriates $150,000 for a SIDS program to identify at-risk infants. Refers victims' families to counseling and support services, and provides education for health professionals. Establishes a resource center to offer technical assistance, diagnostic procedures, medical treatment, and counseling.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 89, Sec. 1
Requires that health insurance policies cover adopted children on the same basis as other dependents. Coverage is required from the date of placement and must include pre-existing medical conditions.

PR — 1988 Puerto Rico, Act 23
Creates a children's emergency medical treatment fund and extends services to indigent patients without age limit. Increases appropriations to the program.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 488, Sec. 1
Requires all health insurance plans and HMOs providing coverage of dependents, other than policies issued through a school, to include coverage for pediatric preventive care except services provided by the state. Limits co-payments.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 99, Secs. 2-11
Requires licensing and regulation of birthing centers. Centers are limited to serving low-risk pregnancies, with a physician continously on call.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 401
Prohibits health insurers from withholding payments for claims submitted before final adoption of a child covered under a policy.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 504, Sec. 1
Extends Medicaid eligibililty to children who are placed for adoption through funded foster care programs.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 86
Expands Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and newborns to 150 percent of the federal poverty level, and eligibility for children born after October 1, 1983 to 100 percent of the federal poverty level until age eight. Requires simplified Medicaid application procedures for pregnant women, and extends coverage regardless of income until 60 days following birth.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 399, Sec. 148c
Appropriates state and federal dollars for an outreach program for low-income pregnant women to emphasize early prenatal care, the availability of Medicaid and other state benefits, and for services referral.

WI — 1987 Wis. Laws, Act 413 (Spec. Sess. AB 5), Secs. 21-35
Extends Medicaid to pregnant women and certain children whose income is not above 120 percent of federal poverty level and whose available assets do not exceed $4,300. Benefits for women are limited to pregnancy-related services. If by October 31, 1989 the state can qualify for federal funding of the program,

coverage will rise to 127 percent of the federal poverty level, and children one or two years old whose family income is 100 percent of poverty or less would qualify for Medicaid.

Nutrition

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 159
Appropriates funds to the Department of Human Services for additional funding of the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

NJ — 1987 N.J. Laws, Chap. 261, Secs. 3-5
Establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Contingency Fund.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 11, Secs. 1-3
Enacts a supplemental food program for pregnant women, infants, and children.

Reporting/Consent/Confidentiality
(Also see Immunization, Screening.)

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1455, Secs. 1-4
Provides that a minor's parents are financially responsible for health care services to which the minor consents.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 286
Establishes a birth defects surveillance program to monitor birth defects and study alternative monitoring methods and ways to ensure confidentiality.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 305, Secs. 1-4
Authorizes access by Kansas Advocacy and Protective Services, Inc. to privileged communications between patients and mental health or mental retardation facilities.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 560, Sec. 1
Requires hospitals to report the identity of children, born live or stillborn, with certain birth defects for use by the state in order to provide information services for parents. Physicians must also provide information to the parents prior to the infant's discharge.

MA — 1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 643, Sec. 1
Requires that the results of certain eye examinations performed on children be sent to school health personnel and to parents or guardians.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 371, Secs. 1-4
Establishes a birth and developmental outcome monitoring program. Requires confidental reporting of a diagnosis or reasonable suspicion of adverse neonatal outcomes, birth defects, developmental disabilities, and other severe disabilities. Specifies situations for information release.

Screening

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 549, Secs. 1-3
Allows schools to request assistance from the state Department of Education to establish health days to screen students for common health problems and to provide information.

CA	1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 818, Secs. 1-2 Requires the genetic testing unit of the state Department of Health services to study implementation of tests to detect certain diseases and report to the legislature. Appropriates $150,000 from a special fund to provide for permanent staff in the genetic testing unit.
CO	1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 199, Secs. 1-3 Requires screening of newborn infants for Biotinidase deficiency. Authorizes the Board of Health to require other tests for specified conditions.
HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 23, Sec. 1 Allows the Department of Health to offer prenatal screening and diagnosis tests for neural tube defects and other disorders and to provide education. Authorizes a confidential registry for research and evaluation.
KY	1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 277, Sec. 1 Authorizes the secretary of the Cabinet for Human Resources to set time limits for submission of test results on infants for metabolic disorders.
MA	1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 773, Sec. 3 Requires certain child care programs to obtain a written medical statement that children, between age two and six, have been screened for lead poisoning.
MS	1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 572, Sec. 1 Authorizes newborn screening programs for hemoglobinopathy and galactosemia, which may cause mental retardation or medical complications.
NJ	1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 24 Amends the state newborn testing laws to emphasize treatment as well as testing services.
OH	1988 Ohio Laws, S. 77, Sec. 1 Requires the Department of Health to establish risk criteria and a questionnaire to identify infants at risk of hearing impairment. Infants in hospital nurseries must be screened using these criteria unless a parent objects on religious grounds. Provides for reporting and dissemination of impact information. Provides for state reimbursement for hearing assessments if the parent cannot pay.
RI	1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 285, Sec. 1 Mandates health insurers, Medicaid and the state maternity care program to cover newborn metabolic testing and sickle cell disease testing. In the absence of a third-party payer, the health facility covers costs.
VA	1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 97, Sec. 1 Adds sickle cell diseases to list of newborn screening tests and allows use of data for research and statistical purposes provided that confidentiality is maintained.
WI	1987 Wis. Act 371, Secs. 1-4 Establishes a birth and developmental outcome monitoring program. The attending physician or registered nurse must report a diagnosis or reasonable suspicion of adverse neonatal outcomes, birth defects, developmental disabilities, and other severe disabilities. The Department of Health and Social Services is to disseminate this data and publish an annual report.

CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

Administration/Organization

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 160, Secs. 1-4
Extends a demonstration project in Ventura County on service delivery in child mental health.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1271, Secs. 1-2
Requires the Department of Mental Health to establish program standards for all community facilities that provide treatment services to seriously emotionally disturbed children. Conditions licensing on compliance.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1361, Secs. 1-2
Creates a comprehensive mental health system for children with serious emotional disturbances under the Department of Mental Health. Outlines requirements for county participants and establishes interagency boards at the state and county levels.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 257, Secs. 1-3
Requires an ongoing interagency mechanism to document the student's unmet needs for mental health services. Appropriates funds to the Department of Health to improve services.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1233, Sec. 1
Requires review of cases of children involuntarily hospitalized for mental illness by foster care review boards.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 305, Secs. 1-4
Authorizes the Kansas Advocacy and Protective Services, Inc. to have access to privileged communications between patients and mental health or mental retardation facilities under certain circumstances. Coroners shall have access to privileged information that is material to an investigation.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 283, Secs. 1-2
Allows children over 16 years to receive outpatient services from a community mental health center without parental consent only if the matter involves alleged physical or sexual abuse by a parent. Allows any physician to provide outpatient mental health counseling to any child age 16 or older without parental consent. Adds "psycho-social rehabilitation services" to those required to be provided by regional community mental health programs.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Sec. 11
Sets forth the rights of a child hospitalized for mental health treatment.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 332, Secs. 1-2
Creates the Coordinating Council for Children and Families to develop a plan for a coordinated state system of care for emotionally disturbed children and their families. Creates state and regional planning teams. Requires a collaborative interagency budget agreement.

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 118, Secs. 1-2
Requires an interdepartmental study of third-party funds for services to handicapped children. Requires development of a Medicaid plan to coordinate the use of state and federal funds including Medicaid reimbursement for care and

treatment of children in foster homes who would otherwise require more restrictive placement.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 155, Sec. 1
Requires development of special licensing criteria for mental health facilities for minors. Amends rules relating to transport of an uncooperative minor to such a facility.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 499, Secs. 1-3
Allows the Department of Mental Health to make grants to local governments and to volunteer agencies for 100 percent of the costs to operate community-based programs for seriously emotionally disturbed children. Specifies certain eligibility, including focusing on youth who would otherwise be hospitalized.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 238, Secs. 2 and 4
Provides that the use of mechanical restraints on children housed within the Department of Mental Health may be restricted or prohibited pursuant to agency rules.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 657, Sec. 1
Defines qualified mental health professional that may diagnose emotionally disturbed children.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 264, Secs. 1-18
Creates state and local interagency teams to develop a coordinated system of care for severely emotionally disturbed children and their families. Requires a state interagency plan and report to the legislature.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 367
Creates a procedure to review refusal of the minor or his guardian to provide consent for mental health treatment, other than inpatient treatment or psychotropic medication.

Mentally Retarded/Developmentally Disabled

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 386
Requires the state Bureau of Risk Management to provide liability insurance to owners or operators of foster care or group home facilities for developmentally disabled children.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1122, Secs. 3-9
Creates a family support subsidy program for in-home care of children who are severely or multiply handicapped, or who require full-time special education placement.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 142, Sec. 1
Authorizes group homes for physically handicapped, mentally retarded or developmentally disabled in single family neighborhoods, regardless of municipal codes.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 305, Secs. 1-4
Authorizes the Kansas Advocacy and Protective Services, Inc. to have access to privileged communications between patients and mental health or mental retardation facilities under certain circumstances. Allows coroners access to privileged information that is material to an investigation.

KY	1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 283, Secs. 3-17 Replaces, in part, the terms "mentally defective" and "mental disease" with "mentally retarded" and "mental illness" in statutes.
MD	1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 421, Sec. 1 Prohibits placing children in unlicensed residential facilities.
MO	1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 162, Sec. 997 Establishes a program to recruit and train persons to act as surrogate parents for handicapped children when the parent or guardian is unknown or unavailable or the child is a ward of the state.
NE	1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 165, Secs. 1-4 Authorizes the appointment of a surrogate parent to protect the rights of certain handicapped children.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 59, Secs. 1-7 Establishes two programs to help families caring for a severely disabled child or young adult under 30 years to prevent expensive and inappropriate institutional placements. Publicizes the availability of Medicaid benefits and speeds processing of Medicaid applications.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 172, Secs. 1-3 Shifts from the court to the Commissioner of Education authority for assigning surrogate parents to educationally handicapped children.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 466, Sec. 2 Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to create a special voluntary education mediation demonstration program. Clarifies the relationship between mediation and a right to an impartial hearing for disputes concerning educational services for handicapped children.
NC	1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 1079 Simplifies and expedites the process for reviewing decisions regarding exceptional children. Provides for mediation of disagreements and appoints surrogate parents for a child whose natural parent or guardian is unknown or whose whereabouts cannot be determined.
WA	1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 146, Sec. 1 Prohibits persons in supervisory positions from engaging in sexual conduct with developmentally disabled persons.
WI	1987 Wis. Act 371, Secs. 1-4 Establishes a birth and developmental outcome monitoring program. Requires report of diagnosis or reasonable suspicion of adverse neonatal outcomes, birth defects, developmental and other disabilities.

Treatment

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats. Chap. 777, Sec. 1
Allows a nonprofit agency to lease property at Camarillo State Hospital to build and operate a 70-bed crisis center for children. Specifies that children eligible for placement include those who are abused, neglected, emotionally disturbed, and certain wards of juvenile court.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats. Chap. 1107, Secs. 1-3
Prohibits admitting minors into psychiatric treatment with adults if the facility has no separate housing, treatment staff, or program for children. Requires a health department survey of licensed acute care hospitals that provide psychiatric care to minors.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 283
Allows children over 16 years of age to receive mental health services from a community mental health center or physician without parental consent if the matter involves alleged physical or sexual abuse by a parent. Adds "psycho-social rehabilitation services" to those provided by regional community mental health programs.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 332, Secs. 1-2
Requires a collaborative interagency budget agreement regarding a coordinated statewide system of care for emotionally disturbed children and their families. The agreement must cover flexible funding, incentives for preserving families, case management, intake, and service.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 197, Secs. 9 and 11
Provides for an inpatient psychiatric treatment ward within the Anna Philbrook Center. Requires a year-round special education program at the Anna Philbrook Center that will accommodate 23 youths.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 218, Secs. 1-4
Allows the Commissioner of Mental Health to make grants to voluntary nonprofit agencies to develop residential treatment facilities for children. Specifies eligible costs.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 305, Secs. 1-9
Clarifies laws regarding the education of children residing in child care institutions. Revises requirements for evaluations and recommendations related to a handicapped child.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 491, Secs. 1-4
Directs the Office of Mental Health to provide grants to schools or nonprofit organizations for community outreach and education on teen suicide prevention.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 499, Secs. 1-3
Allows the Department of Mental Health to make grants to local governments and to volunteer agencies for 100 percent of the costs to operate community-based programs for seriously emotional disturbed children. Specifies certain eligibility criteria and emphasizes that community programs are to serve youth who would otherwise be hospitalized.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 657, Sec. 1
Defines qualified mental health professional and provides that they may diagnose emotionally disturbed children.

VT

1988 Vt. Acts, Act 264, Sec. 19
Requires a legislative council to study the use of and need for group homes for children, adolescents, and mentally ill adults.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Administration/Fees/Financing

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 314, Sec. 10
Requires the Department of Economic Security, each year, to offset the state's appropriation for AFDC with the state's child support collections not used to administer the IV-D program.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 87, Sec. 2
Exempts district attorneys from paying court fees and costs for spousal support enforcement cases.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Sec. 16
Requires the Social Services Department to study a central registry for processing child and spousal support; extends the time to transfer collection functions from the judicial to the social services department.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Secs. 5 and 7
Prohibits recovering URESA filing fees and court costs from the obligee.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Sec. 12
Reduces IV-D application fees for non-AFDC clients from 10 cents to one cent and requires the IV-D agency to pay the fee. Provides that an obliger must pay a 25 cent fee when paying support through a central depository by personal check.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Secs. 24-25
Creates a Child Support Depository Trust Fund with application fees to cover uncollectible checks.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 34, Sec. 1
Provides that interest earned by child support collections be deposited in the state's general fund.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1156, Art. 1, Sec. 1
Allows the IV-D agency to assess a one-time charge of 20 percent for past-due child support amount.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 411, Secs. 2 and 18
Establishes the Division of Child Support Enforcement in the state cabinet for human resources and requires the cabinet to receive and process all child support payments. Establishes a child support enforcement commission in the state department of law.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 495, Sec. 1
Treats voluntary child support payments made to and received by AFDC recipients as automatic assignments to the state.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 603, Sec. 1
Authorizes the court to allow certain non-indigent petitioners, to file child support actions without paying advance court costs.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 490, Sec. 14
Authorizes the IV-D agency to expend necessary funds for public information, advertising, and outreach programs.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 340
Allows support to be offset for certain reasons related to custody and visitation. Allows the court to require a custodial parent to show how child support is spent, based on a petition and good cause.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 234
Requires the Register of Deeds or another suitable agency to keep a record of notices of child support debts without charging fees. Requires that acknowledgments of satisfaction be recorded at the human services director's request.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 657, Sec. 1
Requires that the state share of federal child support incentives be reinvested in the IV-D program. Clarifies the state/local government procedures to reimburse contractors.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 203, Secs. 1, 3, and 6
Requires that automatic administrative judgments, to be enforced as a real property lien, be reduced to a specific amount and docketed in district court. Requires the Office of Recovery Services to properly serve notice in order to activate personal property liens. Provides for renewal of administrative judgments.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906
Authorizes the state IV-D agency to charge $1 application fee for non-AFDC applicants. Exempts the agency from all court or service of process fees. Authorizes the IV-D agency to contract with city and county attorneys for child support services.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 413, Secs. 3, 7, and 16
Appropriates funds to be used for incentive payments to counties for paternity establishments in cases involving mothers under age 20. Allocates $100 for each qualifying paternity action.

Enforcement Techniques

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 68, Secs. 4, and 16
Disallows the IV-D agency from considering direct payment from an obligor to an obligee after an order is entered that requires payments through the agency, unless the obligor provides clear and convincing proof of payment. Gives priority to an administrative order to withhold income over other legal claims against an obligor's property.

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 314, Secs. 5, 6, and 8
Gives a child support judgment priority over other judgments, but only after it has been recorded.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 729, Sec. 1
Allows the divorce court, in dividing community property, to delay the sale of the family home and award temporary and sole use to the parent with custody of a child to whom support has been ordered. Lists 10 factors for the court to consider, such as the child's needs, tax issues, and the length of time the child has lived in the home. The order may be treated as added child support.

CA	1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 900, Sec. 2 Requires unemployed parents that cannot pay child support to provide the court or IV-D agency with regular lists of places they have applied for employment.
CO	1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Sec. 8 and 15 Allows child support arrears to be certified by affidavit for federal tax refund offsets. Allows the IV-D director to request parent locator information from public utility companies.
ID	1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 199, Sec. 1 Extends the period for collecting child support arrears to five years after the child is the age of majority or within five years after the child's death.
KS	1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 213, Secs. 1-6 Modifies the wage garnishment law to allow for withholding more than once per month for weekly or bi-weekly pay periods.
KS	1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 218, Secs. 2-5 Extends the dormancy period for child support judgments to two years after a child's emancipation. Allows for income deduction from an inmate whose dependent child receives public assistance.
LA	1988 La. Acts, P.A. 686, Sec. 1 Gives the juvenile court exclusive jurisdiction over proceedings brought by the district attorney to establish or enforce support and to establish paternity.
MD	1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 595, Sec. 1 Allows the IV-D agency to report the name of any parent who owes child support of $150 or more to the state lottery agency.
MA	1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 490, Sec. 15 Extends tax enforcement powers, including the enforcement of and the ability to lien, levy, and seize real and personal property to the IV-D agency. Includes due process protections.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 59, Secs. 1-17 Provides that child support liens are enforceable for 10 years and allows the underlying support judgment to survive the expiration of the lien.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Sec. 3 Requires employers and utility companies to provide parent locate information upon request of the IV-D agency.
MO	1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 340 Authorizes the court to order child support retroactive to the date a petition is filed regardless of marital misconduct. Directs that support will end at age 18.
MS	1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 345, Sec. 1 Makes certain confidential information maintained by the child support unit of the Department of Public Welfare available to persons under contract with the unit.
NM	1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 49, Sec. 3 Gives child support claims by the Human Services Department priority over other claims under the state Tax Refund Offset program, except claims made by the Department of Revenue.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 327, Sec. 1
Includes, as an order for the purposes of enforcing a child support judgment or for income withholding, any stipulation or agreement for support that has been incorporated into a final judgment.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 35, Sec. 3
Makes the willful failure to comply with a child support order, when financially able, an offense. Applies to civil or criminal cases.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 795
Allows notice of child support liens or orders to withhold and deliver to be served upon financial institution's branch offices, without being subject to wrongful dishonor.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906
Provides that unpaid support creates a judgment that becomes a lien on real property when docketed with the court. Reduces the time in which a debtor may contest an administrative support order. Classifies the failure to provide financial information to the IV-D agency as a class 4 misdemeanor.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 399, Sec. 196
Allows a grandparent or a minor parent to sue another grandparent who fails to pay child support. Makes paternal grandparents liable to support a grandchild until the minor father turns 18; applies retroactively even if paternity is determined after the father turns 18. Exempts maternal grandparents from liability if the pregnancy resulted from rape.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 413, Secs. 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 36-38, 42, and 43
Authorizes a pilot job training program for fathers who cannot pay child support. Authorizes and funds cost-effectiveness studies.

Expedited Process

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 154, Sec. 2
Creates an administrative process that enables the Attorney General's Office, through the child support agency, to establish and enforce child support. Provides for a default order if a parent fails to request a hearing. Defines hearing officers' authority and provides for an appeal of an administrative order.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 200, Sec. 2
Provides for immediate income withholding whenever child support is established or modified.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 294, Sec. 3
Grants the Department of Health and Welfare the authority to enforce support orders issued by other states.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 411, Secs. 5 and 21
Provides for immediate income withholding when child suppport is in arrears in an amount equal to one month's child support.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 970, Sec. 1
Empowers hearing officers to accept voluntary acknowledgments of paternity and stipulations for child support, to issue bench warrants, and to recommend contempt punishments to the court.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 127, Secs. 4-10
Creates the Child Support Hearing Officer Act. Provides for the use of child support hearing officers under a cooperative agreement between the courts and the IV-D agency. Defines the officers' duties and powers. Requires hearing officers to consider child support guidelines in setting awards.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906
Gives administrative support orders the same force and effect as court orders.

Federal Compliance

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 294, Sec. 2
Limits hearings to contest wage withholding to the issues of mistakes of fact as to the support amount or the identity of the absent parent.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 95, Sec. 2
Provides for income withholding of worker's compensation benefits. Allows up to half of the award to be withheld.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 338, Sec. 2
Prohibits retroactive modification of child support awards.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 714
Requires that a support payment unpaid on its due date is a judgment by operation of law. Bars retroactive modification.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 532, Sec. 14
Prohibits retroactive modification of child support.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 234
Provides that all unpaid support payments, when due and payable, shall become automatic judgments. Prohibits retroactive modifications of child support.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 35, Sec. 2
Allows for temporary orders when there is dispute over the support amount proposed by the domestic relations section under an expedited process. The temporary amount cannot be less than the proposed amount.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906
Specifies that local welfare departments must refer applicants to the IV-D agency when an applicant's child is unsupported by an absent parent. Gives administrative support orders the same force and effect as court orders.

WY — 1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 26, Secs. 1-3
Provides that retroactive modification of support can be ordered only from the date the adverse party receives notice of a petition to modify. Requires support orders to include the parties' social security numbers, addresses and employment information.

Guidelines/Modifications/Extended Support

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 68, Sec. 13
Considers the enactment of guidelines a material change of circumstances for purposes of support modification.

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 314, Secs. 5, 6, and 8
Requires support for a child who reaches majority while still in high school.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 17
Urges Congress to allow states to decide the appropriate dates for retroactive modification or revocation of child support. The intent is to allow for upward modifications at an earlier date.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 14, and 23
Provides for extension of support beyond age 18 if a child is mentally or physically incapacitated.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1001, Sec. 1
Allows child support orders that preceed the guidelines to be modified upward to the amount specified by the guidelines.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 215, Sec. 1
Provides for child support to be ordered until June 1 of the school year in which the child turns 18 and still attends high school. Allows the court to extend child support under existing orders for the same period.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 258, Sec. 7
Requires the court to consider the educational needs of a child over age 18, who is enrolled in high school full time, in setting child support.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 338, Sec. 2
Prohibits retroactive modification of child support awards.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 532, Sec. 14
Prohibits retroactive modification of child support awards.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Sec. 17
Amends child support guidelines to include, as a deducted expense, group health insurance. Requires the court to consider the cost of separate households and the income tax dependent deduction.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 693, Secs. 2-4
Provides for immediate income withholding, in specified counties, during support modification proceedings, but permits the establishment of escrow accounts to avoid immediate withholding.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 253
Requires that child support guidelines be applied in all cases, unless the parties otherwise agree. Requires the presiding officer to approve such agreements and to specify in the order why the guidelines were not applied. Allows the officer to consider either party's obligations to stepchildren. Lists special reasons to adjust an amount set by the guidelines; adjustments must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 87, Sec. 2
Establishes statutory income shares guidelines that must be used in any action for child support. Declares that the amount under the guidelines is deemed to be the appropriate amount; a deviation must be explained in the order.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 224, Sec. 1
Establishes statutory income shares guidelines and provides for deviations only if

the parties agree or the court makes specific findings on the record. Allows the court to impute income for either parent when calculating support. Exempts use of the guidelines when joint or split custody is ordered. Clarifies that the enactment of guidelines does not constitute a material change in circumstances for support modification. Requires the court to use the guidelines in modification cases, but allows for deviation supported by specific findings on the record.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 35, Sec. 2
Allows a modified child support order to be applied retroactively only if the petition to modify was not filed in a timely manner for compelling reasons such as a mental or physical disability.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 198, Secs. 1-2
Authorizes the family court to enforce and modify provisions of any decree, judgment, or order of child support, including interstate orders. Allows a petitioner to directly notify the respondent of a motion to modify child support to obtain a modified order that is retroactive to the date of notice.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 887
Allows a court to order child support until age 19 or the completion of high school, whichever occurs first, if the child lives with the custodial parent.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 907, Sec. 1
Establishes advisory child support guidelines based on the parents' combined gross income. Provides for the exchange of financial information between parents.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 275, Secs. 3-4
Establishes child support guidelines. Requires written findings for deviation from the guidelines. Authorizes the child support commission to develop worksheets, review the guidelines, and recommend future changes.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 275, Sec. 17
Allows the Department of Social and Health Services to modify support for welfare recipients if their support order is 25 percent below the amount calculated under the new guidelines.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Sec. 40
Clarifies that a joint legal custody order should not affect the amount of ordered child support. Clarifies that non payment of child support does not affect physical placement.

Health or Medical Support

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 314, Sec. 8
Requires a parent ordered to provide medical insurance to notify the court or clearinghouse when a child is no longer covered by an employment plan. Requires the court clerk or clearinghouse to notify the IV-D agency of the lapse.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stat., Chap. 806, Sec. 2
Requires Medicaid applicants to assign their medical support rights to the state and to cooperate with local IV-D agencies in establishing paternity and enforcing support.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Sec. 11
Requires the IV-D agency to pursue medical support enforcement for AFDC recipients.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 154, Sec. 2
Allows the IV-D agency to send a copy of a support order to an obligor's employer to enforce medical support.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1308, Sec. 1
Provides that Medicaid benefits cannot be denied during pregnancy or for 30 days after termination of pregnancy for refusal to cooperate with the child support enforcement agency.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 411, Sec. 1
Defines the term "need" for purposes of child support enforcement to include medical care.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 426, Sec. 1
Requires a defendant, found to be negligent in a criminal non support action, to provide and maintain health insurance for a child in addition to general support.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Secs. 13 and 17
Applies child support enforcement remedies to medical support. Amends child support guidelines to include, as a deducted expense, group health insurance. Requires the court to consider the cost of separate households and the income tax dependent deduction.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 342
Allows the court to require an obligor to obtain adequate medical or dental coverage for a child, and to provide written proof of insurance within 30 days. Allows the parent receiving support to submit a claim to the insuror. Directs the county prosecutor to enforce court-ordered insurance coverage.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 234
Requires child support orders to include health insurance and a provision for payment of a child's uninsured medical expenses. Makes the obligor's insuror responsible for primary coverage, but does not absolve the obligee's insuror from providing coverage.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 413, Secs. 54, 65, 82-84, and 95
Requires the court to consider a child's health expenses in all actions affecting the family. Prohibits insurance policies from charging different premiums for children who do not live with the insured.

Income Withholding
(Also see Interstate Enforcement.)

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Sec. 10
Shortens the period for activating a wage assignment from 20 to 10 days. Allows an activation notice to an employer to be served by certified, rather than by registered, mail. Prohibits sending an employer notice before the 10-day objection period expires.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 257
Authorizes the state to withhold lottery winnings for child and spousal support when child support has been assigned to the state or support is required to be paid to the family division of the superior court. Provides for a due process hearing.

FL	1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Secs. 5 and 7 Provides that Florida income withholding laws be applied when another state requests enforcement of its order in Florida.
HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act. 154, Sec. 2 Requires the IV-D agency to file administrative income withholding orders with the circuit court. Allows employers to deduct a $2 fee from the obligor's income for each payment made under an income withholding order.
HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 200, Secs. 1-3 Allows the IV-D agency to enter an income withholding order based on another state's request.
HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 200, Sec. 2 Provides for immediate income withholding whenever child support is established or modified.
ID	1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 294, Sec. 2 Limits hearings to contest wage withholding to the issues of mistakes of fact as to the support amount or the identity of the absent parent.
IL	1988 Ill. Laws, P.A, 85-1156, Secs. 1 and 3-6 Requires the court to order immediate income withholding unless the parties agree in writing, with court approval, to an alternative arrangement. Deletes provisions allowing termination of income withholding when payments have been made for three years and arrears are paid.
IN	1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 95, Sec. 1 Provides for income withholding of worker's compensation benefits. Allows up to half of the award to be withheld.
IA	1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 2052, Sec. 5 Enables district court clerks to administer income withholding in cases they monitor.
LA	1988 La. Acts, P.A. 428, Sec. 1 Requires an employer subject to an income withholding order to send a written notice, within 10 days, to the obligee when the obligor's employment has terminated.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Sec. 1, 7-10 and 23 Permits withholding of pension benefits for child support or maintenance. Provides for administrative termination of income withholding.
MN	1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 693, Secs. 2-4 Provides for immediate income withholdings, in specified counties during support modification proceedings, but permits escrow accounts to avoid immediate withholding.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 234 Limits the amount to be withheld from unemployment benefits to 10 percent of the weekly benefits; allows for a voluntary increase in the amount withheld.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 327, Sec. 1 Includes, as an order for the purposes of or for income withholding, any

stipulation or agreement for support that has been incorporated into a final judgment.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, H. 242, Sec. 3113.21
Modifies procedures for withholding lump-sum payments.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906
Mandates immediate income withholding for all administrative support orders. Expands the definition of income to include workers' compensation benefits, lottery or gambling winnings, or any other windfall.

Interstate Enforcement
(Also see Income Withholding.)

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 31, Sec. 3
Limits the court in IV-D cases involving registered foreign support orders; allows orders relating only to support, not to custody or visitation.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Secs. 1-5
Makes payment of arrears enforceable under a URESA action. Defines prosecuting attorneys roles in such actions. Requires court clerks to send a notice of registration to the initiating state.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Secs. 5 and 7
Provides that Florida income withholding laws be applied when another state requests enforcement of its order in Florida. Prohibits recovering of URESA filing fees and court costs from the obligee.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 200, Secs. 1 and 3
Allows the IV-D agency to enter an income withholding order based on another state's request. Provides due process. Provides that county attorneys, corporation counsels, or the attorney general may represent the IV-D agency in interstate enforcement actions.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 294, Sec. 3
Grants the IV-D agency authority to enforce support orders issued by other states.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 218, Secs. 2-5
Allows the IV-D agency to recover public assistance paid to a child by Kansas or any other state.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 297, Sec. 1
Authorizes the court to order blood tests in order to adjudicate paternity in interstate cases. Requires the court in interstate paternity cases to determine paternity when blood tests and suppporting testimony are available.

MA — 1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 490, Sec. 11
Authorizes the Commissioner of Revenue to establish a wage information sharing program with other states.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, H. 242, Sec. 1
Requires courts to order genetic tests for paternity determination in URESA cases, where the parties or proof of paternity are unavailable.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 35, Sec. 2
Clarifies procedures concerning foreign support orders.

SC	1988 S.C. Acts, Act 198, Secs. 1-2 Authorizes the family court to enforce and modify provisions of any decree, judgment, or order of child support, including interstate orders.
VA	1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 90 Requires the initiating state or nonindigent petitioners in URESA paternity actions to pay for blood tests. Costs may be assessed against an obligor.
VA	1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 905 Creates a central registry to receive and distribute URESA petitions. Requires the court to forward to the registry a copy of URESA petitions directly filed with the court. Requires the initiating state or nonindigent petitioner to pay for blood tests in paternity actions.
VA	1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906 Authorizes the juvenile and domestic relations courts to enforce interstate orders. Provides that the IV-D agency may file a lien based on an interstate order immediately upon receipt of the order. Authorizes the IV-D agency to establish a central unit to respond to interstate inquiries.

Paternity

AZ	1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 314, Sec. 1 Specifies that paternity trials will be to a court, and not a jury. Allows the court to order DNA tests, as well as other genetic tests, upon a party's motion.
CA	1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 899, Sec. 1 Provides $90 incentive payments to counties for each paternity established.
CO	1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Sec. 11 Sets time limits during which mothers, fathers, and the state may file a paternity action. Specifies that a child may bring an action up to age 24.
CO	1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 135, Sec. 15 Specifically provides for jury trials in paternity cases.
FL	1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Sec. 3 Provides for personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant in paternity cases if conception occurred in Florida.
GA	1988 Ga. Laws, p. 34, Secs. 4-12 Substitutes the term born out of wedlock for all references to illegitimate or bastard children in codes relating to paternity determination.
ID	1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 106, Sec. 1 Provides for personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant in paternity cases if conception occurred in Idaho.
ID	1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 132, Secs. 2-4 Creates a procedure to voluntarily acknowledge paternity, which can include an agreement for custody, visitation and support. Makes the agreement equal to a judgment of paternity. Requires court approval based on the child's best interest. Specifies that a child support order cannot be revoked by a minor father upon reaching majority.

IL	1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1156, Art. 1, Sec. 7 Provides for personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant in paternity cases if conception occured in Illinois.
IN	1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 172, Secs. 2-3 Requires that alleged fathers be given notice of adoption actions and of their rights to contest adoption. Reduces the contesting period from 90 to 30 days after notice of the adoption has been served. Bars an alleged father's paternity action if he fails to respond to the notice of adoption, or if his motion to contest adoption is denied.
LA	1988 La. Acts, P.A. 297, Sec. 1 Requires the court in interstate paternity cases to determine paternity when blood tests and supporting testimony are available.
LA	1988 La. Acts, P.A. 298, Sec. 1 Deletes a provision that blood test results and a mother's testimony alone are not sufficient grounds for determining paternity.
MD	1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 464, Secs. 1-2 Requires birth certificates to contain wording that requests the parents to indicate their social security numbers.
MD	1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 657, Sec. 1 Allows testimony that contradicts the presumption that a mother's husband at the time of conception is a child's father. Eliminates the need to prove nonaccess by the husband.
MO	1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 192. Sec. 16 Provides for a central registry of identified fathers of nonmarital children, including those who have acknowledged paternity. Addresses the use of registry information.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 234 Allows the court to order any genetic test to determine paternity. Presumes parentage when test results show 99 percent or greater probability of paternity. Defines rules for admitting tests into evidence, including admissibility based on notarized documents. Prohibits testimony of a mother's sexual conduct outside the probable period of conception.
OH	1988 Ohio Laws, H. 242, Sec. 1 Requires courts to order genetic tests for paternity determination in certain URESA cases, where the parties or proof of paternity are unavailable.
SD	1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 204 Repeals the requirement that a court must set annual payments for child support upon a determination of paternity.
TN	1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 574, Sec. 1 Provides that a new birth certificate be issued upon a determination of paternity, regardless of the child's age.
VA	1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 90 Requires the initiating state or nonindigent petitioners in URESA paternity actions to pay for blood tests. Costs may be assessed against an obligor.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 782, Sec. 1
Allows the court to accept a minor's admission of paternity, and to enforce child support as if the father were an adult.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 866
Allows for jurisdiction over nonresident alleged parents. Defines procedures and the type of evidence allowed to establish paternity. Allows a minor party to be represented by a court agent. Specifies that court orders entered against minor fathers be enforceable as if the father were an adult.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chaps. 867 and 894
Allows the court to proceed with a paternity action, render a judgment and order child support if an alleged father was served with notice of the action but failed to appear.

WI — 1987 Wis. Laws, Act 413, Secs. 3, 7, 16, 46, and 86
Appropriates funds for incentive payments to counties for paternity establishments in cases involving mothers under age 20. Specifies that counties will receive $100 for each qualifying paternity action. Creates a legal father-child relationship when a father files an acknowledgment of paternity. Requires that hospitals distribute information on the benefits of paternity establishment.

WY — 1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 26, Sec. 1
Provides for temporary support when blood tests show paternity or when there is a written acknowledgment by the alleged father.

Procedures

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 68, Sec. 12
Allows the IV-D agency to serve notice by certified mail.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 153, Sec. 3
Allows the court to require parties to furnish federal income tax returns at child support hearings. Previously, only state tax returns could be required.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Sec. 7
Requires the court clerk to send payments to the IV-D agency when child support has been assigned to the state and requires the agency to notify the court when payments should be paid directly to an obligee. Allows the district attorney to represent the state in child support cases in any judicial district.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 34
Reduces from 14 to 12 days, the minimum time a person has to appear before the court after being served papers in a IV-D child support case.

DE — 1988 Del. Laws, Chap. 406, Sec. 1
Provides that notices for contempt hearings or for support modifications may be served by first class mail.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 14, and 23
Repeals the statewide program for liens on real and personal property. Allows the IV-D agency to place liens on motor vehicles owned by delinquent obligors.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 200, Secs. 1-4
Provides that county attorneys, corporation counsel, or the attorney general may

represent the IV-D agency in the establishment of paternity and support, and the enforcement and modification of support.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1218, Secs. 1-3 and 11-15
Makes the Judicial Department, instead of the IV-D agency, responsible for collecting and distributing non-IV-D child support. Prescribes legislative oversight for all support collection services. Contains plans to transfer IV-D support collection services to the department unless the General Assembly finds the transfer unnecessary.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order temporary child support for up to six months when a restraining order for abuse is issued.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 429, Sec. 1
Requires the state to forward child support payments to custodial parents within five days after the parent's location and the obligation amount are identified.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 59, Secs. 1-17
Requires that child support judgments be entered and docketed in order to be enforced as a real or personal property lien. Defines entry and docket procedures.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 340
Allows the court to offset future child support payments or transfer custody when a noncustodial parent is denied visitation without good cause, and the support is current. Requires that support be offset if the custodian voluntarily relinquishes physical custody to a noncustodial parent for 30 consecutive days.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 375
Directs the court not to consider gender in awarding sole custody.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 400
Allows for attorney fees.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 115, Sec. 1
Requires child support orders to include the noncustodial parents' social security numbers.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 198, Secs. 1-2
Authorizes the family court to enforce and modify provisions of any decree, judgment, or order for child support, including interstate orders.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 204
Repeals the requirement that the court must set annual payments for child support upon a determination of paternity.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 938, Secs. 1-5
Clarifies that legal services provided by the IV-D agency do not create a lawyer-client relationship not subject to confidentiality restrictions.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 795
Allows notice of child support liens or orders to withhold and deliver to be served upon financial institution's branch offices, without being subject to wrongful dishonor.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 782, Sec. 1
Allows the court to accept a minor's admission of paternity, and to enforce child support as if the father were an adult.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 866
Allows for jurisdiction over nonresident alleged parents. Defines procedures and the type of evidence allowed to establish paternity. Allows a minor party to be represented by a court agent. Specifies that court orders entered against minor fathers be enforceable as if the father were an adult.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chaps. 867 and 894
Allows the court to proceed with a paternity action, render a judgment and order child support if an alleged father was served with notice of the action but failed to appear.

WI — 1987 Wis. Laws, Act 413, Secs. 3, 7, 16, 46, and 86
Appropriates funds for incentive payments to counties for paternity establishments in cases involving mothers under age 20. Specifies that counties will receive $100 for each qualifying paternity action. Creates a legal father-child relationship when a father files an acknowledgment of paternity. Requires that hospitals distribute information on the benefits of paternity establishment.

WY — 1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 26, Sec. 1
Provides for temporary support when blood tests show paternity or when there is a written acknowledgment by the alleged father.

Procedures

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 68, Sec. 12
Allows the IV-D agency to serve notice by certified mail.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 153, Sec. 3
Allows the court to require parties to furnish federal income tax returns at child support hearings. Previously, only state tax returns could be required.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Sec. 7
Requires the court clerk to send payments to the IV-D agency when child support has been assigned to the state and requires the agency to notify the court when payments should be paid directly to an obligee. Allows the district attorney to represent the state in child support cases in any judicial district.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 34
Reduces from 14 to 12 days, the minimum time a person has to appear before the court after being served papers in a IV-D child support case.

DE — 1988 Del. Laws, Chap. 406, Sec. 1
Provides that notices for contempt hearings or for support modifications may be served by first class mail.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 176, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 14, and 23
Repeals the statewide program for liens on real and personal property. Allows the IV-D agency to place liens on motor vehicles owned by delinquent obligors.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 200, Secs. 1-4
Provides that county attorneys, corporation counsel, or the attorney general may

represent the IV-D agency in the establishment of paternity and support, and the enforcement and modification of support.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1218, Secs. 1-3 and 11-15
Makes the Judicial Department, instead of the IV-D agency, responsible for collecting and distributing non-IV-D child support. Prescribes legislative oversight for all support collection services. Contains plans to transfer IV-D support collection services to the department unless the General Assembly finds the transfer unnecessary.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order temporary child support for up to six months when a restraining order for abuse is issued.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 429, Sec. 1
Requires the state to forward child support payments to custodial parents within five days after the parent's location and the obligation amount are identified.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 59, Secs. 1-17
Requires that child support judgments be entered and docketed in order to be enforced as a real or personal property lien. Defines entry and docket procedures.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 340
Allows the court to offset future child support payments or transfer custody when a noncustodial parent is denied visitation without good cause, and the support is current. Requires that support be offset if the custodian voluntarily relinquishes physical custody to a noncustodial parent for 30 consecutive days.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 375
Directs the court not to consider gender in awarding sole custody.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 400
Allows for attorney fees.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 115, Sec. 1
Requires child support orders to include the noncustodial parents' social security numbers.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 198, Secs. 1-2
Authorizes the family court to enforce and modify provisions of any decree, judgment, or order for child support, including interstate orders.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 204
Repeals the requirement that the court must set annual payments for child support upon a determination of paternity.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 938, Secs. 1-5
Clarifies that legal services provided by the IV-D agency do not create a lawyer-client relationship not subject to confidentiality restrictions.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 795
Allows notice of child support liens or orders to withhold and deliver to be served upon financial institution's branch offices, without being subject to wrongful dishonor.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906
Extends the jurisdiction of the juvenile and domestic relations courts to include enforcement of administrative and interstate orders. Reduces the time in which a debtor may contest an administrative support order. Empowers the IV-D agency to subpoena financial records in order to identify assets.

WY — 1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 26, Secs. 1-3
Directs child support to be paid to the court clerk pursuant to a paternity order or an order under the Juvenile Court Act.

CHILD WELFARE

Administration/Organization/Research

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1092, Sec. 10
Requires an agency report to the Legislature on financing systems for foster care and placement prevention services and their impact on service delivery.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 195, Sec. 4
Extends authority for the Office of Child Abuse Preventions to contract for eight pilot projects to avoid out-of-home placement of abused or neglected children, and three projects concerning children in self-care when the percents work.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 722, Sec. 3
Requires reports on child welfare programs from the Department of Social Services to the legislature every three years, beginning in 1989.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 3 and 9
Changes responsibilities of the Children, Youth, and Families Office to cover families and children in need of services.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 257, Sec. 1
Requires an ongoing interagency mechanism to assess, document, and report the unmet needs for student mental health services.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1233, Sec. 8
Requires the state foster care review board to identify problems in the foster care and juvenile justice systems and to make specific recommendations.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 332, Secs. 1-2
Creates the Coordinating Council for Children and Families to develop a plan for a coordinated state system of care for emotionally disturbed children and their families. Creates state and regional planning teams. Requires a collaborative interagency budget agreement to be approved by the council.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws Chap. 493, Sec. 1
Requires the Secretary of Human Resources and the Director of the Juvenile Services Agency to adopt jointly regulations to ensure that any child in shelter care be provided appropriate health, counseling, education, and social work services. Requires the local department or agency to develop, within 45 days of placement, a plan to assess the child's treatment needs.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 708, Secs. 1-2
Redefines child to include any person under age 18, or under 22 if a child with special needs, for certain purposes in the Office for Children.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 71, Secs. 1-2
Expands the membership and the responsibilities of the Joint Committee to Study Services Provided to Children.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, H.C.R. 4083
Directs the Joint Legislative Committee on Children to study whether to consolidate children's services or create an integrated agency.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, J.R.H. 123
Creates a joint study committee on juveniles and juvenile procedures to examine (1) the need to coordinate the juvenile process, (2) noncompliance with federal requirements, (3) unnecessary procedural delays, (4) lack of accountability in case plans, and (5) inadequate legal advocates and support.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 264, Secs. 1-18
Creates state and local interagency teams to develop a coordinated system of care for severely emotionally disturbed children and their families. Allows local teams to review and amend case plans. Requires that a state interagency plan and report be submitted with the general appropriations bill.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 264, Sec. 19
Requires the legislative council to study the use of and need for group homes for children, adolescents, and mentally ill adults.

Adoption

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 274, Secs. 1 and 4
Requires fingerprint checks of prospective adoptive parents.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 265, Secs. 1-4
Requires health and accident insurance coverage for adopted children from the time of placement.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 360, Secs. 1-3
Provides that the department or licensed adoption agency retains custody of a child until the final adoption decree is granted.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 476
Requires licensed private intercountry adoption agencies to have written agreements with domestic and foreign agencies with whom they do business.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 412, Sec. 1
Revises requirements and exceptions for entering a child legally available for adoption into the state photo listing service.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 557, Secs. 1-2
Redefines adoption agency for licensing and other purposes to include noncustodial adoption agencies and full-service adoption agencies. Noncustodial agencies cooperatively supervise placements and match children freed for adoption who are in custody of a full-service agency.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 940, Secs. 1-2
Allows independent adoptions in which natural parents select adoptive parents based on personal knowledge.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Sec. 1
Requires employers who provide parental leave to biological parents at childbirth to make equal provisions for adoptive parents.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 94
Requires adoptive parents to show annual proof of support for their special needs adoptive child. Extends certain subsidies to parents providng less than 50 percent of support.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 109, Secs. 1-2
Provides for Florida residents who are serving in the military out of state to adopt a child in Florida.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 59, Sec. 1
Requires that individual and group health insurance policies cover adopted children in the same manner as newborns. Coverage must be effective from the date of final decree of adoption and must include congenital defects.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 274, Sec. 1
Establishes procedures for obtaining and disseminating medical history information from an adopted child's natural parents and grandparents.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 26, Sec. 1
Requires that adoption reports include information on the alleged date and place of birth, and parentage of the child to be adopted. Requires the judge to determine similar information for a foreign-born child.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 106
Requires the court to review evidence and establish the true or probable date and place of birth, and parentage of foreign-born adopted persons.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 139, Sec. 1
Sets residency requirements of six months for adoption petitioners. Modifies the consent procedure. Requires an investigative report to the court.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 226, Sec. 1
Makes it a misdemeanor for anyone other than an authorized agent of a children's agency to advertise adoptions.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1274, Sec. 1
Restricts the court's ability to grant visitation when a child is adopted by a close relative. Requires the petitioner to prove unreasonable denial of visitation and a finding that visitation would be in the child's best interest.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 171, Secs. 9-12
Establishes a voluntary registry for identifying and nonidentifying adoption information. Provides procedures to transmit and release information.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 172, Secs. 2-3
Requires that putative fathers be given notice of adoption actions and of their rights to contest adoption. Reduces the contesting period from 90 to 30 days after notice and provides parameters for paternity actions.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1249, Sec. 20
Clarifies procedures to disseminate criminal history information used to screen adoptive parents. Specifies penalties for misuse of such information.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 303, Secs. 1-2
Prohibits notice of adoption to parents whose rights have been terminated, otherwise the social services agency must try to locate the natural parents to determine their attitudes toward the adoption.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 404, Sec. 1
Provides standards and procedures for freeing a child for adoption when the

parent is incarcerated. The nature of the parent's offense, the length of sentence, and the child's best interest must be considered.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 411, Sec. 1
Validates adoptions based on acts of voluntary surrender executed before 1988.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 746, Sec. 1
Requires insurance coverage for adopted children from the date of placement.

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 661
Requires certain employers to provide up to eight weeks of family medical leave to certain employees for childbirth or adoptions, or to care for children, spouses or parents with serious illnesses. Benefits are at the employee's expense.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 157, Sec. 1
Prohibits denying adoptive parents access to medical or dental records of an adopted minor. Excludes access to information identifying or locating the child's natural parents.

MA — 1987 Mass. Acts, Chap. 398, Secs. 1-2
Authorizes disclosure by a social worker of confidential information in certain cases of adoption. Disclosure must be authorized by judicial determination that it is in the best interests of the child.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws Chap. 192, Sec. 16
Provides for a central registry of identified fathers of nonmarital children, including fathers who acknowledge paternity. Addresses the use of registry information.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 453, Sec. 60
Allows an adoption petition to be served with the names and addresses of the petitioners.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 301, Secs. 1-8
Authorizes the Department of Social Services to enter into exchange of information contracts with biological and adoptive parents. Such agreements are not mandatory but would be enforceable.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 372, Secs. 43-107 through 43-146.15
Requires a court to gather, and the Bureau of Vital Statistics to maintain, medical records of adoptees. Provides procedures to release identifying information to adoptees over age 21. Allows biological or adoptive parents to prevent release of identifying information.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 59, Sec. 1
Provides an annual $2,500 income tax exemption for a taxpayer who adopts a special needs child.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 89, Sec. 1
Requires that health insurance policies cover adopted children on the same basis as other dependents. Coverage is required from the date of placement and must include pre-existing medical conditions.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 315, Secs. 1-2
Requires social services officials to pay nonrecurring adoption expenses for the

adoption of a special needs child. Requires that such payments be treated as administrative expenses under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 557, Secs. 1-3
Provides procedures, time frames, and standards for adoption and temporary guardianship in private placement adoptions. Requires background checks through the child abuse registry of the infant and the petitioner. Provides for revocation of the natural parent's consent to adoption.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 26, Sec. 1
Clarifies that notice of an adoption hearing to a parent whose parental rights have been terminated is not required.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 97, Sec. 2
Allows actions to adopt a child and to terminate parental rights to be combined when the child is born out of wedlock and the natural mother consents.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 16, Sec. 1
Specifies expenses that intermediaries or third parties may charge to adoptive parents. Expenses are to be calculated without regard to the adoptive parents' income.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 144, Secs. 1-2
Specifies types of investigative reports that must be filed before a final adoption hearing. Requires closed reports, hearings, and records.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 328, Sec. 1
Reinstates the state income tax deduction for a taxpayer who has adopted a special needs child retroactively to 1985.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 358
Requires the Department of Social Services to establish a statewide adoption exchange to recruit adoptive families.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 653, Secs. 1-18
Allows use of fictitious names for adoption records. Requires specific court findings before a nonresident is allowed to adopt. Revises requirements for consent or relinquishment. Requires specific investigations and reports and provides for payment of certain expenses.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 401
Prohibits health insurers from withholding claim payments during the bonding period of an adopted child.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 560, Sec. 12
Limits Department of Human Services investigations of proposed adoptive placements to cases in which the child is in the department's custody.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 964, Sec. 1
Requires the state Bureau of Investigation, upon request by the Department of Human Services, to check its child abuse registry for the names of persons applying to adopt, to operate a foster home, or to work with children through the child welfare agency, including volunteers.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 165, Sec. 1
Provides for the adoption of a child without a noncustodial parent's consent when

that parent is not legally required to support the child and has not maintained a parental relationship with the child.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 154
Enacts the Uniform Act on Adoption and Medical Assistance for adoptions of special needs children.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 221
Clarifies restricted access to adoption records. Specifies that they may be open only upon petition of adult adoptees.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 417
Increases the maximum level of state agency reimbursement to localities for adoption subsidy payments from 80 percent to 100 percent.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 431
Provides that a final order of adoption may not be entered until certain identifying information is reported, unless waived by the court for good cause.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 504, Sec. 1
Makes children placed in subsidized adoptions eligible for Medicaid.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 579
Requires an adoption report to include a known medical history and the family background of the biological parents.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 882, Sec. 1
Requires findings of satisfactory physical and mental health of adoptive parents in private adoption consent agreements to be stated in adoption petitions, and to be included in investigation reports.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 203, Sec. 1
Extends the court's authority to grant an adoption without the consent of the custodial adoption agency when the adoption is in the child's best interest.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 287, Secs. 1-9
Requires certain employers to offer unpaid leave to certain employees for childbirth or adoptions or to care for children, spouses or parents with a serious health condition. Addresses time limits, scheduling of leave, employer notice, continued health insurance benefits, job retention and remedies.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Sec. 50
Upgrades the penalty for unauthorized placement or receipt of a child for adoption from a Class E to a Class D felony.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 383, Secs. 4 and 20
Provides that no legal representative is required for a child being adopted by a steppparent. Requires a court scheduling preference for an appeal from a judgment granting or denying an adoption.

Family Preservation/Prevention/Services/Treatment
(Also see Reasonable Efforts.)

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1092, Secs. 6-9
Requires an agency report to the Legislature on systems for funding foster care and placement prevention services and their impact on delivery of services.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 7
Allows the Department of Social Services to reallocate funds from its line item for out-of-home placement to the line item for placement alternatives to encourage use of alternatives.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 3 and 9
Establishes a two-year pilot program in one urban and one rural county to assist shelter and foster homes.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 30 and 40
Provides a dispositional alternative of subsidized independent living for eligible foster care children.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-985, Secs. 1-2
Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to phase in family preservation services within a five-year period. The agency must notify children and families of its responsibility to provide those and other services. Creates a fund to provide up to $500 in family emergency assistance.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, H. 3211, Sec. 2
Appropriates $3 million as start-up funding for the first year of a five-year phase-in period for family preservation services.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chaps. 1253 and 1276, Secs. 1-2
Establishes a family development and self sufficiency council. Duties include awarding demonstration grants for services to families at risk of long-term AFDC dependency or of family instability that will lead to foster care placement. Requires evaluation of demonstration programs. Appropriates $690,000.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1276, Sec. 22
Reauthorizes pilot projects to decategorize child welfare funds. Two counties will be authorized to use separate categorical funding streams flexibly for services as needed by family and children's needs. Appropriates $959,000 to continue family preservation services pilot projects. Requires development of alternative payment systems and ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 3
Allows the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to appoint a multidisciplinary team to recommend services.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 332, Secs. 1-2
Requires a collaborative interagency budget agreement regarding a coordinated statewide system of care for emotionally disturbed children and their families. The agreement must include flexible funds to meet special individual needs, incentives for preserving families, case management, an entry point for service determination, and service array.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 182, Sec. 1
Prohibits the local department of social services from placing a child in foster care solely because the child's family is homeless.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 493, Sec. 1
Requires the Secretary of Human Resources and the Director of the Juvenile Services Agency to adopt jointly regulations to ensure that any child in shelter care be provided appropriate health, counseling, education, and social work services. Requires the local department or agency to develop, within 45 days of placement, a plan to assess the child's treatment needs.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 224, Sec. 2
Requires that case service plans for children in out-of-home placement emphasize either a return home or permanent placement. Proscribes procedures for review and permanency planning hearings, including time frames, compliance with the case service plan, and a decision whether the child should return home.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 162, Sec. 997
Establishes a program to recruit and train persons to act as surrogate parents for handicapped children when the parent or guardian is unknown or unavailable, or the child is a ward of the state. The surrogate is to represent the child's interests in the educational system. Limits civil liability.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 165
Requires school districts to appoint surrogate parents to represent the rights of certain handicapped children in their identification, evaluation, and placement. Limits civil liability.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 846, Sec. 1
Directs the Department of Public Institutions to use additional mental health and substance abuse funds to train personnel and establish creative family-centered counseling, prevention, and treatment programs.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 290, Sec. 1
Allows the probation service to determine whether a child in a person-in-need-of-supervision (PINS) proceeding and in a pending juvenile offender proceeding is eligible for certain PINS diversion services.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 305, Sec. 1
Clarifies laws regarding the education of children residing in child care institutions. Adds hospital instruction as a service to be offered. Expands the role of the committee on special education in each institution. Revises requirements for evaluations and recommendations related to a handicapped child.

NY — 1988 N.Y.Laws, Chap. 527, Secs. 1-5
Requires children to return home in certain cases unless the court finds the return presents imminent risk to the child's life or health.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 542, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Social Services to provide cash grants in the form of monthly $300 rent subsidies or arrears to families whose lack of housing is the only impediment to returning their children from foster care. Subsidies are in addition to other benefits and are limited to $300 per month for no more than three years.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, H. 399, Sec. 2151.412
Requires parents, guardians, or custodians of an abused or neglected child to participate in mandatory counseling, or in supportive services under a reunification plan.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 238, Secs. 2 and 4
Prohibits children in need of treatment from being confined in any adult jail or lockup. Requires placement in shelter or foster care and not juvenile detention, pending court proceedings. Provides that the use of mechanical restraints on children housed within the Department of Mental Health may be restricted or prohibited pursuant to agency rules.

Financing

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 48
Authorizes the Department of Health and Social Services to pay for respite care for foster children who have physical or mental disabilities or impairments.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 140
Petitions the president and Congress to amend provisions of the Social Security Act to provide AFDC-foster care benefits for children of parents who are themselves in foster care.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1092, Secs. 6-10
Extends existing appropriated funds to reimburse counties for AFDC-foster care costs until July 1, 1990. Delays implementation of a revised funding formula until that date. Requires an agency report to the Legislature on systems for funding foster care and placement prevention services and their impact on services delivery.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1092, Sec. 10
Requires an agency report to the Legislature on financing systems for foster care and placement prevention services, and their impact on service delivery.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1488, Secs. 1-2
Creates a pilot project allowing the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to negotiate set amount contracts with counties for services. This funding method replaces grants and reimbursement procedures. Requires a report regarding service improvements and cost effectiveness.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 105, Secs. 1-2
Creates a two-year pilot project allowing three counties to use up to 10 percent of their annual state foster care funds for services to keep families together. Each county has flexibility to determine how funds are used. Requires participating counties not demonstrating stable or increased foster care costs to pay for larger than usual share of AFDC-foster care.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 7
Allows the Department of Social Services to reallocate funds from its line item for out-of-home placement to the line item for placement alternatives to encourage use of alternatives.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 257, Secs. 2-3
Appropriates funds to the Department of Health to be used for children's mental health services and to develop and improve a system of care for children's mental health.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-985, Sec. 2
Creates a fund to provide up to $500 in emergency assistance to a family to eliminate the need for placement of a child. Requires the department to develop rules regarding eligibility, amount, and nature of the assistance.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1235, Sec. 1
Requires each county board to appropriate or budget a reasonable sum of money to pay for the care of minors and court-appointed counsel. Allows a court to order a county to make monthly payments from the fund.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. H. 3211, Sec. 2
Appropriates $3 million as start-up funding for the first year of a five-year phase-in period for family preservation services.

IA — 1988 Iowa, Acts, Chap. 1276, Sec. 22
Reauthorizes pilot projects to decategorize child welfare funds. Two counties are authorized to use funding streams flexibly for family services. Appropriates $959,000 to continue family preservation services pilot projects. Requires development of alternative payment systems and ongoing monitoring and three-year evaluation of financing structure.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 239, Sec. 1
Requires the department for Social Services, when placing a child in private residential care, to reimburse the facility at a per diem rate not more than 75 percent of the average cost in a comparable state facility. Sets criteria for establishing rates within parameters of available funds.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 332, Secs. 1-2
Requires a collaborative interagency budget agreement regarding a coordinated statewide system of care for emotionally disturbed children and their families. The agreement must include flexible funds to meet special individual needs, incentives for preserving families, case management, an entry point for service determination, and service array.

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 118, Secs. 1-2
Requires an interdepartmental study of the use of third-party funds for services to handicapped children. Requires development of a Medicaid plan to coordinate and maximize the use of state and federal funds for services, including Medicaid reimbursement for care and treatment of children in foster homes who would otherwise require more restrictive placement.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 75, Secs. 1-4
Allows the state juvenile justice funding system, including the Child Care Fund, to be used for services to juveniles under criminal court jurisdiction. Requires that money for foster care of such children be deposited in and paid by the fund.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 223, Sec. 1
Provides for funding from a county's child care fund for the agency designated to provide juenile justice services.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 153, Secs. 1-6
Clarifies responsibility of expenses for children under the Division of Children and Youth Services supervision. Expense liability remains with the original county or referring county.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 178, Sec. 1
Provides an appeals process for service providers concerning rate-setting and certification. Requires annual review of rates set by the Divisions of Human Services and Children and Youth Services. Establishes a legislative task force to study and propose legislation regarding an independent rate-setting commission.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 542, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Social Services to provide cash grants in the form of rent subsidies or arrears to families whose lack of housing is the only impediment to returning their children from foster care. Subsidies are in addition to other benefits and are limited to $300 per month for no more than three years.

NC — 1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 1090, Sec. 13
Appropriates funds to the court administrative office for guardian ad litem services.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Sec. 5101.141
Makes the Department of Human Services responsible for administering federal foster care funds. Allows counties to charge the state agency for the county offices' operating expenses. Eliminates the requirement that counties pay the cost of liability insurance for foster children.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 417
Increases the maximum level of state agency reimbursement to localities for adoption subsidy payments from 80 percent to 100 percent.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 504, Sec. 1
Makes children who are placed for adoption through state and locally funded foster care programs eligible for medicaid.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14
Requires the court when transferring custody of a youth to the Human Services Department to order child support from parents or guardians.

Legal Procedures

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 274, Sec. 6
Requires the Department of Economic Security to petition for the appointment of a guardian for children in court-ordered custody.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 488, Sec. 1
Provides for privileged communications between patients and specified psychotherapists, interns, and trainees, except in criminal proceedings.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 723, Secs. 1-5
Creates an optimal of court-appointed special advocates (CASA) with duties to represent children in dependency and termination of parental rights proceedings.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1029, Sec. 1
Requires an adjudicatory hearing within 120 days of a written motion resulting from a child abuse, neglect or dependency petition. Allows continuances for 30 days with good cause. Provides policy for timely adjudication.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1235, Sec. 1
Requires agencies to file a petition for review within 18 months of a shelter care order instead of disposition. Defines truant minor in need of supervision; provides

procedures and specifies that dispositional orders may include counseling, fines, and public service. Lists grounds for which any party may move to modify or end temporary custody.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 99, Secs. 21-22
Requires that dispositional reports and orders be based on the best interest of the child standard.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1233, Secs. 1-21
Expands provisions for state and local foster care review boards. Requires reviews of children involuntarily hospitalized for mental illness. Revises case permanency plan requirements and timelines. Expands rights of child, guardian ad litem, and persons testifying at review. Revises provisions for access to confidential information.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 1
Includes as a child in need of care one who is absent from home without the parent's or custodian's consent, or who is absent a second time from a court-ordered placement.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Sec. 8
Allows a court to continue placement if a child has twice runaway from placement, if the child and his representative are present when the order is entered, and both are warned orally and in writing of violation sanctions. Specifies procedures and penalties for violations.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Secs. 49 and 142
Limits the time that a child may remain in temporary custody of the Department of Human Resources to 45 days, unless the court finds that an extension would be in the child's best interest. Provides that a child committed to the Cabinet for Human Resources as a dependent, neglected, or abused placed in the home of his parents may not be removed except under specified conditions.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 800, Secs. 1-2
Allows court-appointed special advocates (CASA). Requires confidentiality and limits CASA liability, with certain exceptions. Allows CASA review of abuse, neglect, and child welfare case records.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 717, Sec. 1
Requires that an appeal to the circuit court of a state hearing board's decision to place a handicapped child must be filed within 180 days after notice of the board's decision.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 514, Secs. 1-2
Reduces from 18 to 12 months the time a voluntarily placed child may remain in a residential facility before returning home or before filing a petition for review. Sets the time for filing a review at six months for an emotionally handicapped child.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 673, Secs. 1-40
Redefines dependent and neglected children, truants, and runaway children in need of protection or services. Transfers jurisdiction over alleged truants and runaways from juvenile court to the court's protective services and specifies dispositional alternatives. Prohibits the adjudication of a child as delinquent solely based on a court order violation.

NE	1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 948, Sec. 43-1314 Changes the notice provisions for court reviews of children in foster care.
NH	1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 197, Secs. 6-7 Prohibits abused or neglected youth and children in need of services from being held in secure detention.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 233 Removes the requirement that court rules indicate action to be taken when there has been an emergency removal of a child from home without a court order.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 476, Sec. 1 Provides procedures for appointing law guardians to family court appeals.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 478, Secs. 4 and 9 Requires the agency or certain persons to apply for a hearing in abuse cases or cases where a child is removed from home without a court order. Requires the court to determine whether the child requires protection pending final disposition. Provides fiscal sanctions against agencies failing to file petitions for protection.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 527, Secs. 1-5 Revises procedures for ordering temporary removal of a child, expanding those who may apply and requiring certain notice. Prohibits adjourning certain court hearings to determine if a child should be returned home. Requires return of children in certain cases unless the court finds the return presents imminent risk to the child's life or health.
NC	1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 1090, Secs. 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 13 Lists provisions to be included in a summons to a hearing for a child alleged to be abused, neglected, dependent, undisciplined, or delinquent. Limits continuance in such cases. Allows the judge to appoint a guardian ad litem (GAL) for a child alleged to be abused or neglected and appropriates funds to the court administrative office for GAL services.
OH	1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Secs. 1-7 Revises juvenile court procedures, including criteria for dispositional orders, temporary, permanent and emergency custody, and for preadjudicatory and adjudicatory hearings. Requires court approval or annual review of a case plan for each child. Provides for guardians ad litem for certain children.
SC	1988 S.C. Acts, Act 546, Sec. 1 Specifies time frames for pretrial and custody hearings when a child is removed from the home for abuse or neglect. Allows child to be returned to parents or guardians before the pretrial hearing when the abuse or neglect report is unfounded.
SD	1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 214 Makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor for anyone except a parent to cause a child to become a child in need of supervision.
TN	1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 560, Secs. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10 and 11 Establishes specific procedures for court ratification of foster care case plans. Shortens the period between placement of a child and court review from six months to 90 days. Requires court review of a child in foster care every 18 months instead of every 36 months.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 791, Sec. 1
Eliminates the local boards of social services' rights to prior notice and the opportunity to be heard in emergency custody cases. Boards must accept emergency custody for up to 14 days without such rights.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 190, Secs. 1-4
Sets priority on removing an alleged abuser from the child's home, rather than removing the child. Requires removal of an alleged abuser if it will prevent the child's placement. Requires the court to find that a restraining order would not protect the child before the child is removed.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 194, Secs. 1-3
Requires a permanence goal as part of a dependent child's case plan, including specific time limits and parental requirements. Establishes a maximum time for dependency of two years, after which the court must approve a permanent plan of care.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 201, Sec. 1
Allows a summons to a dependency action to be published simultaneously with personal or mail service, when there is reason to believe such service will be unsuccessful. Permits any party to a dependency proceeding to file a petition to terminate parental rights.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 232, Secs. 1, 3, and 4
Requires the appointment of a guardian ad litem in contested juvenile dependency proceedings; the appointment is optional in uncontested cases.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14
Requires the court to review voluntary placements within 180 days, appoint an attorney for the child, and determine if reasonable efforts have been made to reunify the family. Requires a court review of all foster care cases after 12 months of placement. Allows the court to order services for abused and neglected children.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 339
Gives juvenile courts jurisdiction over a child with substance abuse impairment whose parent or guardian is unwilling to provide treatment. Allows the court to order a substance abuse assessment of a parent whose ability to care for a child is at issue.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 383, Secs. 1-2
Directs courts and agencies to limit the time children must stay in temporary custody waiting for their parents to correct conditions that prevent reunification.

Out-of-Home Placement/Foster Care

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 48
Authorizes the Department of Health and Social Services to pay for respite care for foster children who have physical or mental disabilities or impairments.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 777, Sec. 1
Allows a nonprofit agency to lease property at Camarillo State Hospital to build and operate a 70-bed crisis center for children as an alternative to shelter care. Children eligible for placement include abused, neglected, or emotionally disturbed and certain wards of juvenile court. Provides that the center will serve as an alternative to shelter care.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1107, Secs. 1-3
Prohibits admitting minors into psychiatric treatment with adults if the facility has no separate housing, treatment staff, or program for children. Allows certain waivers. Prohibits admitting minors into the same treatment ward as certain adults. Requires a Health Department survey of licensed acute care hospitals that provide psychiatric care to minors.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 40
Recognizes May 1988 as Foster Care Awareness Month.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 195, Secs. 1-3
Continues statutes which were due to expire, concerning foster home insurance and prohibiting suits against a foster parent for alienation of affection of a foster child.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 583
Extends pilot projects to provide respite care services for handicapped children in foster family homes in Orange County and San Diego County.

CO 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139
Creates regional foster care review boards to promote permanent placement of foster children and to function as an administrative review body of any decision of a county department of social services regarding the removal of children from foster homes.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 11, 30, 32 and 40
Gives out-of-home placement preference to adult relatives. Establishes procedures and timelines for permanent placement plans. Provides dispositional alternative of subsidized independent living for eligible foster care children.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 386, Sec. 1
Provides general liability insurance coverage for owners or operators of foster care facilities or group home facilities caring for developmentally disabled children.

HI 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 294, Secs. 7, 9 and 10
Appropriates funds for nonsecure shelters, separate from juvenile detention facilities, for status offenders and victims of abuse and neglect.

IL 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1150, Secs. 1-2
Requires the state Board of Education and the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to establish statewide policies and procedures for placing children in residential programs for alcoholism and substance abuse.

IL 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1403, Sec. 1
Requires foster care placement preference to close relatives.

IN 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 99, Secs. 4, 15, 16, and 26
Requires foster parents and the department of Public Welfare to cooperate in a child's case plan and to discuss the foster parents' role in reunification efforts.

IN 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 99, Sec. 27
Allows the county Department of Public Welfare to send notices of a child's case reviews to the child's foster parent. Requires the department to consult with foster parent when preparing reports for case reviews.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 174, Secs. 1-4
Removes the juvenile court judge from local committees that recommend placing children in restrictive settings. Requires the probation officer to attend meetings when the committee considers a restrictive placement proposed by the court.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1233, Secs. 1-21
Expands provisions for state and local foster care review boards. Requires reviews of children involuntarily hospitalized for mental illness. Revises case permanency plan requirements and timelines. Expands rights of child, guardian ad litem, and persons testifying at review. Revises provisions for access to confidential information.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1249, Secs. 10-14
Requires courts and agencies to give family foster care priority.

KY — 1988 KY. Acts, Chap. 239, Sec. 1
Requires the department, when placing a child in private residential care, to reimburse the facility at a per diem rate not more than 75 percent of the average cost in a comparable state facility. Sets criteria for establishing rates within parameters of available funds.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 182, Sec. 1
Prohibits the local department of social services from placing a child in foster care solely because the child's family is homeless. Requires that specific regulations be adopted.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 404, Sec. 1
Requires residential facilities for children which provide shelter for more than 30 days to maintain agreements with providers for physical exams, necessary treatment, and appropriate mental health services. A physical exam must be performed and its findings reported within 30 days, or the facility, director, or administrator may be fined $25 per day. Residential facilities for children include child care institutions, group homes, runaway homes, residential treatment programs, independent living programs, and certified drug or alcohol abuse facilities. The definition does not include foster care homes.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 128
Requires that standard procedures for transferring custody of a child to the Department of Public Welfare be followed when the child is born to an incarcerated parent.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 170
Requires the Department of Social Services to consider a child's request for out-of-home placement based on a history of abuse or neglect by a parent or guardian.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 224, Sec. 2
Allows the juvenile court to order out-of-home placement, or release the child to a parent or custodian, following preliminary hearings concerning abuse or neglect. Proscribes conditions which must exist before the child can be removed from home. Requires certain procedures to be followed when the child is placed out-of-home.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 457, Sec. 1
Allows parents and grandparents of minors placed in foster care to seek and obtain

or enforce existing visitation rights. Defines procedural rights and duties and situations in which visitation must be denied.

NC — 1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 1090, Sec. 3
Allows nonsecure placement of a child alleged to be abused, neglected, or dependent only when the facts indicate no other reasonable means are available to protect the child.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 39, Sec. 1
Requires local foster care review boards to review cases of all children placed in foster care for more than four consecutive months. Cases must be reviewed once every six months.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 560, Secs. 1, 4 and 6
Establishes consistent placement priorities for children in foster care. Clarifies requirements for foster care case plans.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 264, Sec. 19
Requires the legislative council to study the use of and need for group homes for children, adolescents, and mentally ill adults.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 189, Sec. 2
Requires an out-of-home placement with specific relatives, unless the child's safety and welfare is at risk or reunification efforts would be hindered. The relative must be one with whom the child is comfortable and has a relationship, and who is willing and able to care for the child. Provides procedures for determining placement, including a criminal history check of the relative. Creates a task force to examine current procedures for placement with relatives.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 194, Secs. 1-3
Requires a permanency goal as part of a dependent child's case plan, including specific time limits and parental requirements. Establishes a maximum time for dependency of two years, after which the court must approve a permanent plan of care.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14
Requires the court to review voluntary placements within 180 days, appoint an attorney for the child, and determine if reasonable efforts have been made to reunify the family. Requires a court review of all foster care cases after 12 months of placement.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 80
Requires the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency, and Correction to inspect jails, detention, correctional, and other juvenile facilities annually to comply with federal law.

Reasonable Efforts

IL — 1987 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-985, Sec. 3
Requires the court at the shelter care hearing, to determine whether the department made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of a child from home. Requires written findings of fact including services offered and reasons such efforts could not prevent removal. Directs the court to require agency documentation of its efforts and to consider any person's testimony.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1235, Sec. 1
Deletes the requirement that the court, before ordering detention, document reasonable efforts to prevent an alleged delinquent's removal from home.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1249, Secs. 10-14
Requires that agencies and courts make reasonable efforts to place children in the least restrictive setting, close to parents, and consistent with the child's best interests.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 259, Sec. 1
Defines reasonable efforts to enable a child to safely live at home as ordinary diligence and care by the Department of Social Services to use all preventive and reunification services available to the community in accordance with P.L. 96-272 state plan.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 224, Sec. 2
Provides that when the agency responsible for a child's care advises against leaving a child at home, it must give the juvenile court evidence that reasonable efforts were made to keep the child at home.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 514, Secs. 4, 8 and 9
Requires specific court findings in termination proceedings as to the agency's reasonable efforts to reunite the family. Requires a study by the commissioner of human services to define reasonable efforts. Requires the court to ensure that social services has made reasonable efforts in dependency and neglect, and delinquency cases to reunite a family as soon as possible.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 478, Secs. 1-9
Requires a judicial determination of reasonable efforts in certain hearings regarding juvenile delinquents, persons in need of supervision, children in foster care, and those alleged to be abused or neglected. Requires a court finding if reasonable efforts were not made, but lack of such efforts was appropriate under the circumstances.

NC — 1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 1090, Secs. 3, 4, 10 and 12
Requires the court in any dispositional order for placement, to make findings as to whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for out-of-home placement of a child. Allows placement without reasonable efforts if there is an immediate threat of harm to the child.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Sec. 2151.419
Requires judicial determination of reasonable efforts at any adjudicatory hearing, hearing on emergency custody order, informal detention or shelter care hearing, or dispositional hearing. Requires written findings of fact concerning agency efforts to prevent a child's placement or to reunite the family.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14
Requires a judicial determination of reasonable efforts at voluntary placement reviews. Requires that dispositional orders in cases of abused, neglected, or delinquent children state specific findings regarding reasonable efforts to prevent placement or to reunify the family. Such findings must also be made at foster care reviews.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 383, Secs. 5-9 and 25
Requires court findings of reasonable efforts to prevent placement or to reunify the family in case reviews, dispositional orders, extensions, and judgments to terminate parental rights. Specifies services and agency actions to be considered.

Regulations/Training
(Also see Abuse and Neglect/Background Checks/Screening.)

AZ — 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 274, Sec. 6
Requires fingerprinting for criminal background checks of certain child guardians and temporary guardians.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1092, Secs. 1-5
Specifies that a licensed residential facility for six or fewer persons is not subject to business taxes, local fees, or use permits not required of other family dwellings. Provides that a mobile home park cannot prohibit a person from operating a licensed foster family care home in its designated family section.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 94
Allows a single adult to provide permanent foster family care to handicapped children with certain conditions. The adult's principal occupation must be providing child care for handicapped children, and the home must be properly licensed.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 35-37, 39 and 41
Requires a minimum of 21 hours of pre-service training for foster and shelter parents. Requires eight hours of in-service training for license renewal.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 99, Secs. 4, 15, 16 and 26
Specifies licensing requirements for foster homes. Limits the number of children in a foster home. Provides for variances and waivers.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 239, Secs. 1-2
Provides that the operator of a boarding home for children or a maternity home whose license has been revoked or not renewed may not apply for a license for one year. Authorizes civil penalties.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 239, Sec. 2
Forbids regulations that prohibit the use of reasonable corporal discipline by church-related, private, child caring agencies or facilities.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 421, Sec. 1
Prohibits placing children in unlicensed residential facilities.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 930, Sec. 1
Deletes the $5 licensing fee for foster family homes. Allows the Department of Social Services to pay the fire safety inspection fee for foster family homes.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 178, Sec. 1
Provides an appeals process for rate-setting and certification and requires annual review of rates. Establishes a legislative task force to study an independent rate-setting commission.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Sec. 2151.48
Requires that a foster home be considered residential use of property for zoning purposes.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 560, Sec. 9
Requires training for foster care review board members.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 377, Secs. 2-6, 13, 18 and 20
Increases maximum claims payable to foster parents for property damage and raises the deductible per claim. Outlines civil immunity for foster parents and for placement agencies.

Services/Treatment

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Secs. 3 and 9
Establishes a two-year pilot program in one urban and one rural county to shelter and foster homes.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1253, Secs. 1-2
Establishes a family development and self sufficiency council. Duties include awarding demonstration grants for services to families at risk of long-term AFDC dependency or of family instability that will lead to foster care placement. Requires evaluation of demonstration programs.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 404, Sec. 1
Requires residential facilities for children providing shelter for more than 30 days to maintain agreements with providers for physical exams, necessary treatment, and appropriate mental health services. Physical exams must be performed within 30 days, penalties provided.

Termination of Parental Rights
(Also see Adoption.)

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 485, Sec. 1
Clarifies that the introduction of evidence to show that a witness is not available to testify in a criminal proceeding due to trauma, is not a wrongdoing.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 723, Secs. 1-5
Creates an optimal, state-assisted program of court-appointed special advocates (CASA). Specified duties are to represent children in dependency and termination of parental rights proceedings.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 135, Sec. 16
Provides that petitions to terminate parental rights may be filed in the county where the petitioner resides.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Secs. 64-79
Establishes separate proceedings for cases involving voluntary and involuntary termination of parental rights. Requires confidentiality of records. Specifies conditions for involving an alleged father in involuntary proceedings.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 196, Sec. 1
Requires that an attorney be appointed to represent a mentally retarded parent when mental retardation is the grounds for terminating the parent's rights.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 303, Secs. 1-2
Prohibits notice of adoption to parents whose rights have been terminated; otherwise the social services agency must try to locate the natural parents to determine their attitudes toward the adoption.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 404, Sec. 1
Provides standards and procedures for freeing a child for adoption when the parent is incarcerated. The nature of the parent's offense, the length of sentence, and the child's best interest must be considered.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 224, Sec. 2
Provides for a hearing to determine whether parental rights should be terminated when a child remains in foster care following review or permanency planning hearings. Revises circumstances under which parental rights may be terminated. Requires post-termination or other permanent placement.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 514, Secs. 6-8
Provides intent language for termination of parental rights. Allows the court to take informally a child witness' testimony. Establishes criteria and timelines for terminating parental rights, with the child's best interest as the primary consideration. Requires the court to make specific findings regarding the agency's reasonable efforts to reunite the family. Permits any party to a dependency proceeding to file for termination of parental rights.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 89, Sec. 5103.15
Requires court approval of the voluntary surrender of permanent child custody, other than the surrender of a young infant for an adoption. Establishes agency and court procedures for voluntary surrender, including the appointment of a guardian ad litem.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 97, Sec. 2
Allows actions combining adoption and termination proceedings when the child is born out of wedlock and the natural mother consents.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 289, Secs. 1-2
Provides that confidentiality privileges as to a parent's illness, trauma, incompetency, or drug or alcohol addiction may not be invoked in any judicial proceeding to terminate parental rights.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 294, Secs. 1-2
Provides an exception to privileged communications for health care providers when the parent's health is considered in a termination proceeding.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 791, Sec. 1
Establishes procedures for providing notice and terminating rights of a parent whose identity is known but whose whereabouts are unknown.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14
Requires the court, in deciding whether parental rights should be terminated, to consider state efforts to reunify the family. Requires the court to make specific findings in its termination order regarding reasonable efforts.

WI 1987 Wis. Act 355, Sec. 28
Requires the court to notify parents of any grounds for terminating parental rights if custody is transferred to a third party.

WI 1987 Wis. Act 383, Secs. 3, 10-20 and 25
Revises procedures for terminating parental rights. Includes provisions for alleged fathers and parental notice and consent. Requires a court-scheduling preference for an appeal of a judgment granting or denying the termination of parental rights.

CUSTODY AND VISITATION

Custody/Visitation - General

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 34
Substitutes the term born out of wedlock for all references to illegitimate or bastard children.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 35, Sec. 1
Requires the custodial parent to provide written notice to the noncustodial parent with visitation rights of a change of address or a change of place for pick-up and delivery of the child.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 180, Sec. 1
Permits the court in custody and visitation cases to order counseling, parenting classes or any other family program that promotes the child's best interest.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 132, Secs. 2-4
Creates a procedure for voluntary acknowledgment of parentage, which can include an agreement for custody, visitation and support. Requires court approval based on the child's best interest. Makes an agreement equal to a judgment.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 817, Sec. 1
Entitles a noncustodial parent or any relative by blood or marrige to reasonable visitation rights, consistent with the child's best interest.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Sec. 12
Clarifies parties' rights in a custody proceeding. Provides for a waiver of rights if a child's welfare is in danger.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 340
Allows the court to offset future child support payments or transfer custody when a noncustodial parent is denied visitation without good cause, and the support is current. Requires that support be offset if the custodian voluntarily relinquishes physical custody to a noncustodial parent for 30 consecutive days.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 375
Documents the court not to consider gender in awarding sole custody.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 400
Allows for attorney fees.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 150
Lists certain conditions under which a stepparent may authorize emergency treatment of stepchildren when a custodial parent is incapacitated.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 1
Provides that a report made to the state child abuse registry may not be admitted in custody and visitation proceedings as evidence unless it has been confirmed and the subject notified. Provides that if the report is admissible but uncorroborated, it is not sufficient to make a fact finding.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 457, Sec. 6
Allows parents and grandparents of minors placed in foster care to seek and

obtain visitation rights or to enforce existing visitation orders. Provides for denial of visitation if the child's life or health would be in danger, or if paternity has not been established.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318, Secs. 1-4
Allows single custodial parents who apply for enlistment in the Oklahoma National Guard to relinquish child custody to adult relatives during periods of active duty. A noncustodial parent's consent is not required.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 90, Secs. 1-2
Provides for investigation into child abuse allegations made during divorce proceedings and precedes final custody or visitation awards until the investigation is completed.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Secs. 4, 5, 11, 12, 30, 34, 42, 46-55, 62, 65, 71 and 72
Replaces the concepts of sole physical custody and visitation rights with legal custody and physical placement rights. Lists determining factors for custody and placement, and prohibits consideration of race. Changes custody modification standards.

WY — 1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 26, Secs. 1-3
Prohibits consideration of gender as the sole basis in awarding custody.

Custody Interference/False Reporting

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1423, Secs. 3-3.7
Strengthens sentences for kidnapping a child to commit a sexual offense or kidnapping a person under age 14 to deprive a parent or legal guardian custody of a child.

DE — 1988 Del. Laws, Chap. 312, Sec. 1
Automatically restrains both parties in custody or visitation actions from removing a child from the court's jurisdiction without prior written consent of both parties or the court's permission.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 244, Sec. 1
Increases the penalty for unlawful interference with custody from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 662, Sec. 2
Makes false child abuse reporting a misdemeanor, when intentionally made for the purpose of affecting custody.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Sec. 5
Denies custody when a defendant has abused the minor children or has been convicted of custody interference within the previous two years.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 251, Secs. 1-2
Makes it a felony for a parent to remove or detain a child for 60 or more days without notifying the other parent. Provides some exemptions.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 349, Sec. 1
Prohibits a parent notified of a custody hearing from keeping a child, for the purpose of depriving the other parent physical custody, for more than 15 days. Makes the violation a felony.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 90, Secs. 1-2
Prohibits giving false information about child abuse to government personnel or social workers in connection with divorce proceedings.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Sec. 55
Makes custody interference offenses applicable to children under age 18, rather than age 14. Eliminates a provision that the child must be taken outside the state before a violation can occur. Allows the court to order a person convicted of custody interference to reimburse the other parent or government agency for the expense of locating and returning the child.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Sec. 46
Requires a parent to give written notice 60 days before moving a child a significant distance in or out of state.

Denial of Visitation/Custody/Mediation

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 106, Sec. 1
Establishes a procedure for custodial parents to object to visitation rights for noncustodial parents if such parents have been convicted of certain criminal or sexual offenses.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1274, Sec. 1
Prohibits the court from granting visitation when a child has been adopted by a close relative, unless the petitioner proves that visitation has been unreasonably denied and the court finds visitation would be in the child's best interest.

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 721
Requires the court to refer parties to mediation in custody and visitation modifications upon the motion of a party.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 375
Directs the court to consider, in awarding child custody, any history of abuse, the intent of either party to relocate outside the state and which parent is likely to allow frequent and meaningful contact with the other parent.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 457, Sec. 6
Allows parents and grandparents of minors placed in foster care to seek and obtain visitation rights or to enforce existing visitation orders. Provides for denial of visitation if the child's life or health would be in danger, or if paternity has not been established.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 238, Sec. 5
Allows the court to deny custody when: 1) the parent willfully failed, refused, or neglected to support the child for at least 12 months immediately before a determination of custody or guardianship; 2) the parent abandoned the child; or 3) if custody would be detrimental to the child's health or safety.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Sec. 5
Provides for denial of custody when a defendant has abused the minor children or has been convicted of custody interference within the previous two years.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 422, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order mediation in disputed custody and visitation cases before, during, or after the divorce trial.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 10, Sec. 1
Allows the use of state parent locator services to assist noncustodial parents in locating their children when the custodial parent denies court ordered visitation or removes the child from the state.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Secs. 6, 22 and 34
Denies access to court, medical, or school records to parents denied visitation. Clarifies that nonpayment of child support does not affect physical placement. Requires counties to provide mediation services in contested custody cases and requires parties to attend unless it would cause undue hardship. Increases filing fees to fund studies on mediation and custody. Makes mediation sessions confidential.

Grandparent/Relative Visitation

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 34, Sec. 1-2
Expands grandparent visitation rights to children adopted by a blood relative.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 99, Sec. 20
Specifies that grandparent visitation rights survive stepparent adoptions.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 817, Sec. 1
Grants visitation rights to any relative by blood or affinity, if in a child's best interest.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Sec. 14
Enables grandparents to file for visitation rights in all family court proceedings.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 363, Sec. 2
Extends to siblings the same procedural rights as grandparents in obtaining visitation.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 200, Sec. 1
Establishes a procedure for grandparents to petition the family court for visitation rights.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Sec. 38
Expands visitation rights to stepparents and any others who have maintained a relationship with the child that is similar to a parent-child relationship.

Joint Custody/Parental Sharing

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 721
Makes an out-of-state move in joint custody or shared responsibility cases a substantial change of circumstances for the purpose of modifying custody.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 224, Sec. 1
Allows the court to deviate from the child support guidelines when joint custody is ordered. The court may accept an alternate plan that provides for direct payment of a child's expenses, rather than payment from one parent to the other.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 106, Secs. 1-4
Presumes that joint legal custody is in the best interest of the child, unless contrary evidence is presented.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 794
Allows the court to order joint custody including joint legal responsibility, joint physical custody or both.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Secs. 24, 32, 34 and 40
Provides for joint legal custody if in the child's best interest. Allows the court to order temporary and permanent joint legal custody without both parties' consent. Clarifies that joint legal custody should not affect the amount of ordered child support. Clarifies that nonpayment of child support does not affect physical placement.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Penalties/Treatment

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 415, Sec. 2
Makes the crime of causing traumatic injury to a spouse subject to a fine and imprisonment. Requires supervised counseling as a condition of probation.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap 576, Sec. 1
Makes it a felony for either parent of a child to cause traumatic injury to the other parent, if there was a conviction for the same offense within seven years. Requires imprisonment and completion of a batterer's treatment program as a condition for granting probation.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 36, Sec. 1-3
Redefines a misdemeanor relating to violations of domestic violence orders. Eliminates the need to request that a violator of a protective order leave a residence or household for a misdemeanor to be committed. Requires licensing, rather than certification, of family violence programs and shelters. Redefines family violence programs.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 39, Sec. 1
Allows judges to require the defendant's participation in educational programs addressing spousal abuse and family violence, as a condition of adjournment in contemplation of dismissal of charges.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 411, Sec. 1
Establishes a three-year pilot project to create five community-based battering prevention and education programs to help clients end their abusive behavior and to coordinate community responses. Provides for state agency administration and evaluation of the program.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 44, Sec. 3
Expands funding for domestic violence and rape crisis centers by imposing a $10 surcharge on persons convicted of certain crimes.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Secs. 1-2
Expands the definition of family to include unmarried sexual partners or persons who share biological parenthood. Changes the definition of child victim in regard to domestic violence to include physical abuse. Requires police training, provides assistance for indigent victims, and allows the court to require payments by defendants.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 1
Expands the definition of family or household members to include persons who have lived together or have had a child together.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 406, Sec. 1
Expands the class of crime victims eligible to receive awards from the Victim's Compensation Fund to include victims of spousal rape, provided the victim prosecutes the offender.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 346, Secs. 2-3
Allows a maximum two years additional imprisonment for domestic abuse committed within 24 hours following an arrest for domestic abuse. Requires

that law enforcement agency training on domestic abuse stress victim protection.

WY — 1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 86, Secs. 1-2
Makes a violation of a protective order a misdemeanor and provides penalties. Specifies when an officer may make a warrantless arrest.

Procedures

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 193, Secs. 1-2
Requires that defendants who are diverted be referred for batterer's counseling directed specifically to the person's violent conduct. Allows referral to another appropriate program if there is no available batterer's counseling. Encourages counties to establish batterer's treatment programs.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 840, Sec. 1
Provides that the malicious disclosure of the location of a domestic violence shelter is a misdemeanor.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 870, Secs. 1-2
Exempts from the Public Records Act information in license applications to carry a concealed weapon, when disclosure would endanger the applicant or reveal medical or psychological information.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts. Chap. 258, Sec. 5
Permits university police to make arrests in domestic violence cases.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 204, Sec. 1
Provides that records of community shelters are confidential. Makes communications between shelter employees and victims privileged. Allows prosecuting attorneys or a party in a civil or criminal proceeding to petition for a private inspection of such records and communications under the court's supervision.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 761
Provides for an arrest for domestic assault and battery based on probable cause.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 356, Secs. 1-9
Requires an arrest when a victim of domestic violence shows signs of injury. Allows arrest on probable cause in other instances. Allows an arresting officer to sign a complaint under certain conditions.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 271, Sec. 1
Allows courts to consider the safety of the child and the parent, foster parent, or guardian when issuing a warrant in child protective proceedings. Provides for information about each child in the household.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 368, Sec. 1
Requires that reports in sexual or family offense cases be made to the police within a reasonable time, rather than within one week, in order to be eligible for victim compensation.

NC — 1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 893, Sec. 1
Clarifies the definition of bodily injury to children in domestic violence cases. Allows a motion for domestic violence relief to be filed in certain actions.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Sec. 1, 2 and 8
Defines confidential communications made to domestic violence counselors or advocates. Provides for confidentiality between counselors and victims of domestic violence. Permits an action to be brought in the defendant's judicial district or in any district where abuse occurred.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 1
Provides that the court may order counseling on a finding of abuse.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 482, Sec. 1
Eliminates the requirement that both spouses consent before one can testify against the other in criminal cases of marital rape.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 797
Clarifies the jurisdiction of the juvenile and domestic relations courts in cases involving intra-family offenses.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 346, Sec. 3
Provides for mandatory arrest in certain domestic abuse incidents. Requires a written report if no arrest is made. Prohibits contact by suspect for 24 hours following an arrest, unless the victim signs a waiver. Requires law enforcement agencies to develop written policies on arrest procedures. Requires an annual report from district attorneys.

Protective Orders

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 391, Secs. 1-2
Allows the court to issue domestic violence restraining orders that are effective for three years, with discretion to extend such orders.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 758, Sec. 1
Requires the superior court in each county to designate an appropriate person to be available to issue emergency protective orders in domestic violence cases when the court is not in session.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 271, Secs. 1-5
Provides that certain restraining orders against domestic violence may have an initial duration of up to three years, and may be served by any law enforcement officer who is present at the scene of reported domestic violence.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Secs. 70-71
Provides for a protective injunction for persons who have been the victim of repeated acts of violence by the same person. Establishes a procedure for obtaining a 30-day temporary injunction, under an emergency, pending a hearing. Provides for enforcement of an injunction through warrantless arrests based on probable cause of repeat violence.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 35, Sec. 1
Provides relief from family violence based on a petition that shows probable cause that violence has occurred in the past and may occur in the future.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 36, Sec. 113
Allows a court to order law enforcement officers and officials to enforce a protective order.

KS	1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Sec. 1 Specifies that courts may issue protective orders prohibiting an individual from abusing, molesting or interfering with the privacy or rights of another, including any child. Prohibits a party not granted possession of a residence from entering or remaining in the residence.
KY	1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 258, Secs. 4-5 Redefines family members to include former spouses and a member of an unmarried couple with a child in common, for the purposes of making warrantless arrests and providing domestic protection.
NJ	1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 356, Secs. 1-9 Provides for a statewide contempt procedure in domestic violence cases for violations of protective orders.
PA	1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Secs. 1-8 Provides for temporary and emergency protective orders. Allows bail commissioners to enter emergency protective orders when a judge is unavailable. Allows orders to be registered in any county. Provides for enforcement of orders. Allows the court to prohibit a defendant from having contact with the plaintiff or the plaintiff's relatives.
VA	1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 165, Sec. 1 Allows the court, in preliminary protective orders, to prohibit contact with the abused spouse or children if necessary to protect their safety.
VA	1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 501, Sec. 1 Strengthens the penalty for violating a protective order that prohibits trespass.
WY	1988 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 86, Secs. 1-2 Makes a violation of a protective order a misdemeanor and provides penalties.

FAMILY LAW

Administration/Procedures

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap 738
Amends provisions related to marriage, family, and child counselors, including the registration of interns, and post-licensing educational requirements. Adds to the grounds for unprofessional conduct charges.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1134, Secs. 1-2
Requires the judicial council to establish judicial training programs for judges, referees, commissioners, mediators and others who perform duties in family law matters.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap 153, Sec. 4
Increases the maximum value of community property at which parties in a divorce can apply for court arbitration. Applies only to cases in which parties cannot agree to a voluntary property division.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 228, Sec. 1
Amends laws regarding the solemnization of marriage. Makes changes to the registration procedures and content of marriage certificates.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 542, Secs. 1-7
Allows a divorce court to divide accounts with the state Teacher's and Public Employee's Retirement Funds in two separate accounts for members and nonmember spouses. Prevents member spouses from making beneficiary designations to prevent the nonmember spouse from obtaining a share. Appropriates funds to establish and maintain accounts.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap 642, Sec. 1
Requires that the service of a subpeona on a minor in a criminal action be made on the parent, guardian, or caretaker, and on a minor who is age 12 or older.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 34, Secs. 18-19
Substitutes the term born out-of-wedlock for all references to illegitimate or bastard children in codes relating to inheritance.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 128
Creates a task force to study the feasibility of establishing a family court system.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 212, Sec. 1
Specifies who may grant permission for a minor to marry.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 432
Establishes a family law task force.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 872, Sec. 1
Allows courts to hold certain separation and divorce proceedings in chambers. Requires mutual consent and a showing of good cause. Requires hearings held in chambers to be conducted in the same manner as in open court.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 417, Sec. 2
Establishes procedures to award sentimental property to a decedent's children when the person dies with or without a will.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Sec. 11
Specifies that the court can amend its divorce order for listed reasons, including the availability of newly discovered evidence or fraud or misrepresentation.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 92, Sec. 1
Allows any retired justice or judge of the Unified Court System to perform marriages.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 13, Secs. 1-7
Amends the divorce code. Reduces the time a couple must live apart in order to obtain a no-fault divorce from three to two years. Specifies that parties can live separate and apart in the same residence. Expands considerations for property division, including child custody and tax ramifications. Allows for indefinite alimony. Strengthens enforcement provisions.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 202, Secs. 1-9
Designates the county register of deeds, rather than the county treasurer, to manage marriage licenses.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 718, Sec. 1
Allows persons under age 17 to donate blood to an immediate family member under a medical emergency. Requires written consent from a parent and a physician.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 54
Authorizes the court clerk to amend marriage records upon proof of error.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 448
Extends residency requirements for filing for divorce in Virginia to military personnel.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 516
Expands the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act to include any type of transfer of any property and to provide for jurisdiction over and limited liability of custodians.

Guardianship

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 5, Secs. 1 and 3
Authorizes a volunteer child representative program within the Public Advocacy Office. Limits civil liability for volunteers. Restricts acts of nonattorney volunteers.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 457
Requires the judicial council to prepare a pamphlet explaining the duties and obligations of guardians and the nature of guardianship.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 268, Sec. 1
Creates a study commission on guardianship laws.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 34, Sec. 13
Substitutes the term born out-of-wedlock for all references to illegitimate or bastard children in codes relating to guardianship.

IN — 1988 Ind. Act. P.L. 169, Secs. 1-12
Revises laws regulating guardianships and protective proceedings. Provides for the appointment and termination of a guardian; notice of hearings; qualifications and bonding requirements, guardian responsibilities, powers and liabilities.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, S.R. 172
Creates a special Senate commission to study guardianships.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 230
Allows a Guardian Ad Litem to be appointed for a minor to convey certain property interests.

Parental Leave

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 140, Sec. 1
Requires employers who provide parental leave to biological parents at child birth to make equal provisions for adoptive parents.

ME — 1988 Me. Laws, Chap. 661
Requires certain employers to provide up to eight weeks of family medical leave to certain employees for childbirth or adoptions, or to care for children, spouses, or parents with serious illnesses. Benefits are at the employee's expense.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 287, Secs. 1-9
Requires certain employers to offer unpaid leave to certain employees for childbirth or adoptions or to care for children, spouses, or parents with a serious health condition. Addresses time limits, scheduling of leave, employer notice, continued health insurance benefits, job retention and remedies.

Spousal Support/Division of Property

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 153, Sec. 4
Increases the maximum value of community property at which parties in a divorce can apply for court arbitration. Applies only to cases in which parties cannot agree to a voluntary property division.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap 153, Sec. 5
Allows a notice of intent to withhold income for spousal support to be filed when a divorce action is filed.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 542, Secs. 1-7
Allows divorce court to divide accounts with the state Teacher's and Public Employee's Retirement funds into two separate accounts for members and nonmember spouses. Prevents member spouses from making beneficiary designations to prevent the nonmember spouse from obtaining a share. Appropriates funds to establish and maintain accounts.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 729, Sec. 1
Requires the court, in awarding support, to consider: 1) extent to which the earning capacity of each party is enough to maintain a standard of living

established during the marriage; 2) contributions made by each party to the career of the other party; and 3) the tax results for each party.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 104, Sec. 16
Requires the Department of Social Services to study a central registry for processing spousal support. Extends the time for transferring certain collection functions from the judicial to the social services department.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 257
Authorizes the state to withhold lottery winnings under certain circumstances to pay for alimony.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 98, Secs. 1-8
Creates a system for the equitable distribution of marital property. Defines marital and nonmarital property and provides dates for categorizing and evaluating such property. Lists factors to consider, including a homemaker's contribution to the marriage. Allows the court to order monetary payments, either in a lump sum or by installments. Allows the court to consider adultery in awarding alimony.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 220, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order temporary spousal support for up to six months when a restraining order for abuse is issued.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 210, Sec. 1
Allows a party to an annulment or a divorce to claim the family home as a principal residence for tax purposes, even if the court grants the other party sole use and possession of the home.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 59, Secs. 1-17
Specifies rules and procedures to enter and docket judgments for spousal support.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 619, Sec. 1
Changes witness qualification requirements for experts testifying as to the value of pension benefits in divorce cases.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 668, Secs. 1, 7-10, 11, 23 and 25
Specifies that the court can amend its divorce order with regard to spousal support for listed reasons, including the availability of newly discovered evidence or for fraud or misrepresentation. Provides for biennial cost of living adjustments for spousal support. Permits withholding of pension benefits for spousal support. Provides for administrative termination of income withholding.

MO — 1988 Mo. Laws, Chap. 452, Sec. 335
Lists new criteria to guide the court in awarding maintenance. Directs the court to look at the conduct of both parties in awarding maintenance and to consider child custody in dividing property. Specifies how separate property is to be considered when increased or when combined with marital property.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 327, Secs. 1-2
Clarifies that in actions for alimony arrears, the court order itself need not include language directing payment, but may reference a marital stipulation or separation agreement directing such payment.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 203
Clarifies that an offense such as adultery is not necessary for the courts to make a fair division of property in divorce cases.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 620, Sec. 1
Eliminates fault, except adultery, as an absolute bar to spousal support. Allows support for an adulterous spouse upon the court's findings that failure to do so would be manifestly unjust.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 745
Clarifies that in divorce cases, assets are to be valued as of the trial date, except for good cause.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 746
Amends current law to allow unpaid monetary awards in divorce cases to accrue interest.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 747
Limits an order to pay pension and retirement benefits to a marital share.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 825
Allows the court to divide or transfer jointly owned marital property by: 1) ordering the direct transfer of property to one of the parties; 2) allowing one party to buy the other's interest, or; 3) ordering a public or private sale of the property.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 880
Excludes pension and retirement benefits from property settlement considerations in divorce cases.

Surrogacy

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 143, Sec. 1
Prohibits surrogate parenting contracts, but allows preplanned adoption agreements between individuals. Allows for the payment of pregnancy related medical and psychological services to the mother if not conditioned on the transfer of parental rights. Provides a seven day cancellation period to the mother following childbirth.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 175, Secs. 1-2
Voids surrogate agreements. Defines the court's duties in regard to such agreements and urges an interim study to revise related laws.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 52, Sec. 4
Prohibits surrogate parenting for compensation; voids any such contracts.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 199, Secs. 1-13
Makes surrogate parentage contracts void and unenforceable. Makes it a crime to enter into or assist in forming such contracts for compensation, and under certain other conditions. Provides that in disputes, the party having physical custody retains custody until the court orders otherwise, based on the child's best interest.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 94
Establishes a study committee to examine surrogate parenthood under current

public policy. Committee recommendations are to be made to the Legislature at the next regular session.

WI 1987 Wis. E.J.R. 55
Requests the Legislative Council to study the issue of surrogate motherhood and report to the Legislature by January 1, 1989.

GENERAL CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIY ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

DE 1988 Del. Laws, Chap. 386, Sec. 1
Adds the following three members to the state Family Law Commission: a member of the House, a member of the Senate, and a board certified family-practice physician.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 42
Creates the Task Force on the Future of the Florida Family. Proscribes task force duties and requires a final report by February 1990.

GA 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 108, Sec. 1
Creates a Commission on Children and Youth to develop policy proposals, improve service delivery, and increase communication and coordination among state government agencies. Directs the commission to provide information and technical assistance, administer federal funds, and develop a children's budget. The commission is established within the governor's office.

SC 1988 S.C. Acts, C.R.H. 4083
Directs the Joint Legislative Committee on Children to conduct a study to determine whether the state needs to consolidate or integrate children's services.

WV 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 120, Secs. 11-21
Allows a single exemption of $500 to a working minor whose federal exemption for tax purposes is zero. This state exemption is allowed over and above the parent's deduction.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Administration/Organization

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 386, Sec. 207.1
Permits a peace officer to escort a minor into an adult detention facility for the purpose of testing for alcohol or drugs if the minor is arrested for driving under the influence, as long as the minor is continuously supervised and kept separate from adult inmates.

CO 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 135, Secs. 1-12
Makes numerous changes to the Children's Code. Changes the word "child" to "juvenile." Requires the court and prosecutor to be notified of escapes. Authorizes detention as a condition of probation for 12-year-olds. Makes other changes related to tobacco offenses, court venue, and process arrests, minimum sentences, waiver, and court hearings.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Secs. 11 and 36
Provides that each judicial district establish a prevention council to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce delinquency. Appropriates funds and authorizes the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to administer grants. Removes a $2,500 limit on a parent's civil liability for property damage or destruction caused by a minor child.

HI 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 71, Sec. 1-2
Transfers authority for the juvenile justice program to the attorney general. Functions include serving as an information clearinghouse on resources, developing a state prevention plan, and administering programs.

HI 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 243, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates $650,000 to the judiciary to develop a juvenile justice information system.

IA 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1233, Sec. 8
Requires the state foster care review board to identify problems in the foster care and juvenile justice systems and to make specific recommendations.

MI 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 54, Sec. 1
Revises the organization and jurisdiction of the probate court. Prescribes the power and duties of the juvenile division, certain state departments, agencies, and officers.

NH 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 204, Secs. 1-5
Establishes a 19 member committee to study juvenile justice issues including procedures and the minimum age for transferring youth to adult court.

NM 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 101, Secs. 1-51
Creates the Youth Authority, a cabinet-level agency to serve delinquent children or those in need of supervision. Requires standards for detention facilities. Makes changes in juvenile court hearings, privacy of records, and specifies dispositional options. Establishes the Juvenile Community Corrections Grant Fund with guidelines.

RI 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 54, Sec. 1
Establishes a juvenile hearing board in the town of West Warwick to hear

certain juvenile cases. Grants the board concurrent jurisdiction with the family court and the ability to impose certain nonincarcerative sanctions.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 213, Sec. 1
Transfers the administration of juvenile aftercare from the parole board in the executive branch to the judicial branch.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 507, Secs. 1-4
Sunsets the interstate compact on juveniles in 1995 and requires the compact administrator to report annually to the legislature on the number of participants in the compact.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 629, Secs. 1-2
Authorizes a county legislative body to designate a clerk of another court to serve as clerk of the special juvenile court.

UT — 1988 Utah Laws, Chap. 14, Sec. 1
Respecifies the general purpose, jurisdiction, powers and duties of the juvenile court.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, J.R.H. 123
Creates a joint legislative committee on juveniles and juvenile procedures to study and make recommendations on several areas pertaining to abused, neglected, or delinquent youth.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 885, Sec. 1
Prohibits juvenile and family court judges from being members on governing boards of certain juvenile detention homes, group homes, or other residential facilities.

Disposition/Penalties
(Also see Substance Abuse and Control Facilities/Institutions/Services.)

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 511, Sec. 1-2
Allows wage deductions from minors committed to the Youth Authority for restitution or fines imposed. Requires court ordered restitution as a condition of parole.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 99
Allows the court to order a ward of the court to probation without supervison of a probate officer. The court may impose a fine against a minor up to the same amount that could be imposed on an adult for the same offense.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 386, Sec. 207.1
Permits a peace officer to escort a minor into an adult detention facility for the purpose of testing for alcohol or drugs if the minor is arrested for driving under the influence, as long as the minor is continuously supervised and kept separate from adult inmates.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 137, Secs. 1, 2, 4 and 5
Requires youth corrections staff to use an unbiased common assessment tool for release and placement decisions of detained juveniles. Requires post-adjudication assessments, based on statewide criteria, for any child considered for out-of-home placement.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 319, Secs. 1 and 4-6
Defines serious habitual juvenile offender and creates a program for such youth. Allows contracting for services.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Secs. 12-14
Changes juvenile detention practices, including a provision for nonsecure detention. Requires the use of risk assessment criteria at intake. Lists circumstances for the continued detention of certain juveniles, including serious or dangerous offenders and escapees. Limits the use of secure detention.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 26, Sec. 1
Defines hazing and makes it a misdemeanor.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1235, Sec. 1
Defines truant minor in need of supervision. Specifies procedures and dispositional orders including compliance with an educational or service plan, counseling, fines, public service, and driver's license suspension.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 173, Secs. 1-2
Reduces the time that certain juveniles can be held in secure detention from 72 to 24 hours, including weekends and legal holidays. Allows placement of juveniles convicted of misdemeanors in a juvenile detention facility.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 174, Secs. 1-4
Removes the juvenile court judge from local committees that recommend placing children in restrictive settings. Requires the probation officer to attend meetings when the committee considers a restrictive placement proposed by the court.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Secs. 1 and 8
Prohibits a secure facility, other than a juvenile detention facility, from being located in a city or county jail. Allows a court to continue placement if the child has twice run away from placement, if the child and his representative are present when the order is entered, and both warned orally and in writing of violation sanctions. Specifies procedures and penalties.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Secs. 25-40
Requires separation of adult and juvenile offenders in detention. Requires certification of detention and holding facilities.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 608, Sec. 1
Prohibits placing youth who receive a suspended disposition, commitment, or probation, in the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 477, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order certain youth accused of a delinquent act to perform community services as a condition of diversion.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 71, Sec. 18
Allows juvenile courts to order a juvenile offender to pay restitution, provide community service, or perform services for the victim as a condition of probation. The court may also order that an offender seek and maintain employment in order to pay restitution.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 673, Secs. 1-40
Specifies dispositional alternatives for habitual truants, runaways, and certain other offenders. Prohibits the adjudication of a child as delinquent solely based on a court order violation.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 197, Secs. 1-16
Encourages adult correctional facilities not to hold delinquent youth for more than six hours. Specifies circumstances under which certain minors may be held in secure detention. Prohibits abused or neglected children from being held in secure detention. Authorizes alternatives to secure detention. Requires records for secure detention.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 72, Sec. 1
Allows the court to place certain adjudicated delinquents in detention facilities. Allows counties to contract with each other for detention space.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 101, Secs. 1-51
Changes juvenile court hearings, privacy of records, and specifies dispositional options.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 252, Sec. 1
Prohibits juvenile case adjustments on the basis of ability to pay for damages.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 290
Allows the probation service to determine whether a child in a person in need of supervision (PINS) proceeding and in a pending juvenile offender proceeding is eligible for diversion services.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 476, Sec. 1
Revises the law regarding appeals of Family Court disposition orders. Provides procedures for appointing law guardians to family court appeals.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 182, Secs. 1-5
Restricts the detention of juveniles in adult jails or lockups. Prohibits placing juveniles in adult correctional facilities unless the youth is over age 16 and has been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor with aggravating circumstances

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 220, Sec. 1
Increases the time a juvenile may be held in secure detention from 20 to 21 days. Allows extension of the 72-hour time limit for pretrial detention on a weekend or holiday.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 886, Sec. 1
Allows children in detention who present a safety or security risk to be transferred to another facility, including an adult jail or lockup, for up to six hours.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14
Allows the juvenile court to order services to meet the needs of a child over whom the court has jurisdiction. Specifies contents of an order requiring services and commitment to an industrial home, correctional facility, rehabilitative or mental health facility. Requires reviews every 12 months.

Facilities/Institutions/Services

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 92, Secs. 1-3
Extends the operative date for a voluntary pilot project to establish regional youth educational facilities under the control of the Youth Authority. Requires a study of the program's effectiveness in reducing recidivism.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1282, Secs. 1-10
Requires development of licensing regulations and standards for certain health facilities operated by state agencies, including the California Youth Authority. Requires a study of problems in retaining medical staff at correctional facilities.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1450
Allows the Department of Youth Authority to contract with local governments for transfer of certain youth. Allows local governments to contract for construction of certain youth facilities. Requires that statewide participation goals for minority and female businesses be incorporated. Requires the Legislature to analyze costs.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 451
Creates the Foster Grandparent Delinquent Children's Advocacy Program to provide services to children charged with or convicted of an offense misdemeanor.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 122, Secs. 80-82
Allows the state to create a juvenile boot camp for youth between ages 14 and 18 who commit serious felonies. Program components include physical training, education, and vocational classes and an aftercare program. Allows for a private contractor to operate the boot camp. Funding was not provided for FY 88-89.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 319, Secs. 1 and 4-6
Defines serious habitual juvenile offender and creates a program for such youth. Allows contracting for services.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 294, Sec. 7 and 9-10
Appropriates funds for nonsecure shelters, separate from juvenile detention facilities, for status offenders and as emergency shelters for victims of abuse and neglect.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1315, Sec. 8
Allows a ward of the Department of Corrections or a person confined in a county correctional facility age 17 or older to apply to the regional school superintendent for a high school equivalency test.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 609, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to establish regulations for juvenile institutions, facilities, and programs. Changes contracting procedures. Authorizes a regional system of shelter care and detention facilities.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 421, Sec. 1
Prohibits placing children in residential facilities that do not operate in compliance with applicable state licensing laws.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 493, Sec. 1
Requires the Secretary of Human Resources and the Director of the Juvenile Services Agency to adopt jointly regulations to ensure that any child in shelter care is provided appropriate health, counseling, education, and social work services. Requires the agency to develop a plan to assess the child's treatment needs within 45 days.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 74, Secs. 1-3
Allows transfer of juveniles, committed by a court of general jurisdiction, between state institutions or agencies operated by the Departments of Mental Health, Corrections, or Social Services. Allows juveniles to be transferred to institutions to which probate court judges cannot make commitments.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 77, Secs. 1-3
Permits regional detention facilities to accept juveniles detained by criminal court.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 238, Sec. 1
Extends for one year, authority to transfer juvenile offenders to other youth facilities.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, H. 365
Provides additional ways for county commissioners to pay for repairing and maintaining juvenile detention facilities.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 134, Secs. 1-5
Provides for state insurance coverage against potential tort claims in county operated juvenile detention facilities. Changes the method for establishing reimbursement rates for juvenile detention.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 238, Secs. 1-4
Revises juvenile detention and placement procedures. Requires staff training. Authorizes multi-county trust authorities to operate detention facilities. Allows for privately operated facilities and specifies conditions for contractors.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 209, Sec. 1
Requires licensure for residential treatment centers that provide substitute parental care for status and juvenile offenders or children in need of alcohol or drug treatment.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 47, Sec. 1
Authorizes a clinical psychologist to refer juveniles to a state mental hospital.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 376, Sec. 1
Enables the Department of Corrections to purchase treatment services for paroled youth.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14
Allows the juvenile court to order services to meet the need of a child over whom the court has jurisdiction. Specifies contents of an order requiring services and commitment to an industrial home, correctional facility, rehabilitative or mental health facility. Requires reviews every 12 months.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 47
Requires the state Board of Education to provide year round education for all

institutionalized juveniles. Provides for the education of exceptional children in state institutions.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 80
Requires annual inspections of jails, detention, correction, and other juvenile facilities to determine compliance with the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974.

Financing

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 264, Secs. 1-5
Enacts the County Correctional Facilities Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act. Authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of $500 million, pursuant to the state general Obligation Bond Law, for county correctional facilities, including juvenile facilities. The issuance of the bonds depends upon voters' approval.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1235, Sec. 1
Requires each county board to appropriate or budget a reasonable sum of money to pay for the care of minors and court-appointed counsel. Allows a court to order a county to make monthly payments from the fund.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 299, Sec. 1
Allows the Board of Public Works to issue over $1 million in general obligation bonds for the construction or renovation of community residential facilities for juveniles. Provides for state grants to certain governments and private organizations.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 75, Secs. 1-4
Allows the state juvenile justice funding system, including the Child Care Fund, to be used for services to juveniles under criminal court jurisdiction. Requires the money for foster care of such children be deposited and paid by the fund.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 223, Sec. 1
Provides for funding from a county's child care fund for the agency designated to provide juvenile justice services.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 153, Secs. 1-6
Clarifies financial responsibility for children under the Division of Children and Youth Service's supervision. Liability remains with the original county, or sometimes, with the referring county.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 178, Sec. 1
Provides an appeal process for children service providers concerning rate-setting and certification. Requires an annual review of rates set by the Division of Human Services and Children and Youth Services. Establishes a legislative task force to study and propose legislation regarding an independent rate-setting commission.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 476, Sec. 1
Revises the law regarding appeals of Family Court disposition orders. Provides procedures for appointing law guardians to family court appeals.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, H. 812
Allows the state to acquire, build, or renovate capital facilities to be used as

single-county or joint-county juvenile facilities. Requires the Department of Youth Services to lease such financed facilities.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 703, Sec. 1
Allows that convicted adults be ordered to pay restitution to the state when an offense results in a juvenile adjudication and confinement, supervision, or treatment. Funds collected under this act are earmarked for juvenile justice treatment and rehabilitation services.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 376, Sec. 1
Enables the Department of Corrections to purchase treatment services for paroled youth.

Jurisdiction/Waivers

AL — 1988 Ala. Acts, Act 266, Sec. 2
Allows juveniles 14 years or older to be prosecuted as adults. Conviction terminates juvenile court jurisdiction over future criminal acts.

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 125, Secs. 1-4
Classifies the purchase of tobacco products by youth under age 19 as a violation. Allows for the citation of minors and the imposition of fines by the district court rather than the juvenile division of the superior court.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 354, Secs. 1-4
Grants the Youth Authority parole supervision over persons under age 21 who are transferred from the Department of Corrections. Allows the director to order the return of youth who escape or who are on parole.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 713, Sec. 1
Provides that the court may retain jurisdiction over any person while that person is the subject of an arrest warrant for a minor.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 135, Secs. 1-12
Makes numerous changes to the Children's Code. Changes the word "child" to "juvenile." Requires the court and prosecutor to be notified of escapes. Authorizes detention as a condition of probation for 12-year-olds. Makes other changes related to tobacco offenses, court venue, process arrests, minimum sentences, waiver, and court hearings.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1235, Sec. 1
Defines truant minor in need of supervision. Provides procedures and specifies the content of dispositional orders.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Sec. 104
Establishes criteria to prosecute juveniles as youthful offenders.

MI — 1988 Mich. Acts, Act 67
Authorizes the prosecuting attorney to file a complaint in criminal court against a minor age 15 or older for serious felony offenses. Allows the criminal court to send a case back to juvenile court based on a lack of probable cause. Prohibits juveniles from being detained with adults. Allows time served in detention to apply to the juvenile's sentence.

MI — 1988 Mich. Acts, Act 75, Secs. 1f and 27-27a
Excludes youths ajudicated in juvenile court for felonies and those tried in criminal court from the authority of the Youth Parole and Review Board.

MI — 1988 Mich. Acts, Act 76, Secs. 1-3
Allows the Department of Social Services to contract with the juvenile division of probate court for care and rehabilitation of state wards. Provides that approval of the youth Parole and Review Board is not necessary for certain youths, and in three years, will no longer be required for any youth.

MI — 1988 Mich. Acts, Act 78
Creates the criteria for a criminal court to determine whether to commit a youth to a juvenile or adult corrections facility. Creates courts procedures and dispositional alternatives for criminal courts with juvenile jurisdiction.

MI — 1988 Mich. Acts, Act 182, Secs. 1-3
Revises the criteria the juvenile court must consider to waive to criminal court jurisdiction a juvenile charged with a crime that would be a felony if committed by an adult. Allows the juvenile court probable cause hearing to satisfy certain criminal court procedural requirements.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 673, Secs. 1-40
Transfers jurisdiction over alleged truants and runaways from juvenile court to the court's protective services and classifies such children as children in need of protection or services.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 204, Secs. 1-5
Establishes a 19-member committee to study juvenile justice issues, including a minimum age for transferring youth to adult court.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 204, Sec. 6
Allows youth who commit certain serious crimes, aged 13 years or older, to be prosecuted as adults in superior court.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 401, Sec. 1
Provides that boating law violations not be considered delinquent acts.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 290
Allows the probation service to determine whether a child in a person in need of supervision (PINS) proceeding and in a pending juvenile offender proceeding is eligible for diversion services.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 75
Requires that statutory and constitutional rights and protections be extended to any juvenile who is to be prosecuted as an adult. Requires such youth be separated from adult offenders in correctional facilities before and during the trial. Allows a juvenile to be incarcerated with adults upon conviction as an adult.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 54, Sec. 1
Establishes a juvenile hearing board in the town of West Warwick to hear certain juvenile cases. Grants the board concurrent jurisdiction with the family court and the ability to impose certain nonincarcerative sanctions.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 493, Sec. 1
Makes possession of a firearm or stun weapon on school property at any time, rather than just during school hours, a Class 2 misdemeanor.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 497
Makes it a Class 4 misdemeanor to enter or remain on school property after being told by an authorized individual to leave.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 527, Sec. 1
Allows juveniles to be transferred to adult court upon a finding of probable cause that the youth committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony.

VA — 1988 Va. Act, Chap. 826, Sec. 1
Allows placement of juveniles, age 15 or older, who are to be tried as adults or who have been convicted as adults, to be placed with criminally insane adults in a maximum security unit of a state mental hospital. Requires court review of such placements every 30 days.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 45, Sec. 1
Authorizes county commissioners to establish a curfew for youth under age 18 and makes curfew violations an offense. Grants the magistrate courts concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts over curfew violations.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 339
Gives juvenile courts jurisdiction over a child with substance abuse impairment whose parent refuses to provide treatment. Allows the court to order a substance abuse assessment of a parent whose ability to care for a child is at issue.

Procedures
(Also see Juvenile Justice Disposition/Penalties and Substance Abuse.)

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 121, Sec. 3
Prohibits fingerprinting minors in custody of the Department of Public Safety or a law enforcement agency. Allows fingerprinting of minors age 16 or older who are convicted of or adjudicated for a felony offense.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 124, Sec. 1
Extends the time period in which juvenile court clerks must notify the secretary of state of a juvenile traffic violation.

CO — 1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 135, Sec. 16
Allows for the issuance of an arrest warrant for a juvenile who violates probation, based on probable cause and necessity. Eliminates the right to a preliminary hearing for acts that constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Sec. 1
Requires that victims, witnesses and sheriffs be notified when a juvenile offender escapes from certain facilities, including juvenile detention centers and the state correctional facility.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 25, Secs. 1-2
Revises juvenile court procedures, including appeal, and court records.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 170, Secs. 1-2
Allows schools to keep all records related to school vandalism, without a restitution agreement.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 280, Sec. 1
Extends the time during which an adjudicatory hearing must be held from within 15 days to no later than 30 days after a case is filed.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1235, Sec. 1
Deletes the requirement that the court, before ordering detention, document reasonable efforts to prevent an alleged deliquent's removal from home. Eliminates court authority to order services for a child or family for conditions contributing to delinquency or the need for detention. Prohibits detention hearings when minor is not represented by counsel.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 138, Secs. 6-7
Requires a child under age 18 taken into custody without a court order to be immediately returned to the parent or custodian, unless it would not be in the child's best interest. Court orders for custody must be served on a child's parents or legal custodian.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 350, Secs. 1-40 and 80-108
Changes numerous sections in the juvenile code. Allows for diversion after arrest. Extends commitment for certain offenders, allows court imposed fines, and establishes criteria to prosecute juveniles as youthful offenders.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 913, Sec. 1
Allows the taking of fingerprints and photographs of juveniles arrested for drug violations. Requires that fingerprints and photographs of juveniles be available only to law enforcement and correctional agencies.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 258, Sec. 1
Creates a series of guidelines for victims and witnesses of juvenile crime which include providing information on victim assistance programs, and notification of court proceedings. Requires the Juvenile Services Agency to provide the guidelines to the agencies involved, which should then inform victims and witnesses of the guidelines.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 686, Sec. 1
Provides that the judgment of a restitution in a case involving personal injury may not exceed the actual, rather than reasonable, medical, dental, hospital, funeral and burial expenses incurred by the injured person. Places the burden of proving a charge unfair on the challenging party.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 73, Secs. 1-8
Requires the Department of Social Services to prepare certain reports regarding juveniles in custody. Allows the department to petition the court for a review hearing to release a juvenile.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 76, Secs. 1-3
Requires court approval of the release of a juvenile committed to the department for a felony. Requires criminal court approval of the release of any juvenile it commits. Delays automatic discharge of juveniles who committed specified offenses from age 19 to 21.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 316, Sec. 74-4,180
Allows school officials to transfer a student to another school if a complaint has been filed in court alleging that the student sexually assaulted a school employee or student.

NM — 1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 101, Secs. 1-51
Changes juvenile court hearings, privacy of records, and specifies dispositional options.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 331, Sec. 1
Provides for closed-circuit televised testimony by child witnesses aged 12 or less in juvenile delinquency proceedings involving sexual offenses.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 476, Sec. 1
Revises law regarding appeals of Family Court dispositional orders. Provides procedures for appointing law guardians for family court appeals.

NC — 1988 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 1090, Sec. 2
Specifies provisions of a summons for a hearing concerning a child alleged to be undisciplined or deliquent.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 453, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Corrections to consult with local agencies responsible for supervising juveniles two weeks before releasing a juvenile for parole supervision. Clarifies that parole violations will be heard by the court. Allows the termination of supervision.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 771, Sec. 1
Allows for a motion to reconsider an order that requires therapy, counseling or other programs. Requires appeals from a juvenile court decision affecting substantive rights within 10 days.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 803
Specifies that law enforcement officers may issue a summons to arrest a juvenile involved in an automobile accident.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 14, Sec. 1
Allows the juvenile court to order services to meet the needs of a child over whom the court has jurisdiction. Specifies contents of an order requiring services and commitment to an industrial home, correctional facility, rehabilitative or mental health facility. Requires reviews every 12 months.

WI — 1987 Wis., Act 180
Requires the court clerk to notify the local school board when a child enrolled in the same school district is adjudicated delinquent unless the juvenile's parents request that the information be withheld. Limits disclosable information.

Records

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 80, Sec. 1
Allows access by school superintendents to juvenile court delinquency records without a court order.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 319, Secs. 1 and 4-6
Encourages sheriffs to maintain a central information file on serious offenders which may be accessed by certain agencies.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 25, Secs. 1-2
Revises juvenile court procedures, including appeal, and court records.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139, Sec. 2
Allows the state historical society to preserve court records regarding juvenile offenders. Allows public access to unexpunged records for juveniles age 16 or older at the time of the offense. Restricts public access or disclosure to other records for 100 years.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 913, Sec. 1
Allows the taking of fingerprints and photographs of juveniles arrested for drug violations. Requires that fingerprints and photographs of juveniles be available only to law enforcement and correctional agencies.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 13, Secs. 3-9
Permits certain minors to be diverted from the juvenile court system. Prescribes powers and duties of juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 40
Required the state police to procure and maintain records on adjudicated juveniles who committed serious assaultive offenses.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 72
Requires the juvenile court to fingerprint juveniles accused of serious assaultive offenses before disposition, potentially for state police records.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 91, Secs. 17 and 28
Limits the court's authority to close juvenile proceedings. Allows closed testimony for child witnesses or victims under certain circumstances in abuse and neglect proceedings. Provides for open-delinquency proceedings. Also establishes procedures for open records.

MS — 1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 459, Sec. 1
Allows court ordered disclosure of juvenile court records to any person when circumstances exist that affect a child's health or safety.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 363, Sec. 1
Allows the probation department to access records kept by the Division of Youth when conducting certain investigations. Requests must be written and accompanied by a court order.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 541
Allows certain unidentifying data in the juvenile justice information system to be available to other automated systems. Provides procedures and penalties.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 749, Sec. 1
Allows identifying information about fugitive juveniles. Allows a court to release the name of a juvenile adjudicated for forcible rape or robbery.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 180
Requires the court clerk to notify the local school board when a child enrolled in the same school district is adjudicated delinquent unless the juvenile's

parents request that the information be withheld. Limits disclosable information.

KIDNAPPING/MISSING CHILDREN

(Also see Juvenile Justice and Custody Interference.)

AK 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 72, Secs. 1-3
Establishes a missing persons information clearinghouse in the Department of Public Safety.

AK 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 122, Sec. 2
Allows a parent or guardian of a minor age two or older to submit the minor's fingerprints to the Department of Public Safety.

AK 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws. Chap. 144, Secs. 1-4
Specifies powers and duties of the state Department of Health and Human Services in monitoring local runaway programs. Outlines the requirements for local programs and clarifies a minor's options when taken into custody.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 705, Secs. 1-2
Requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards to develop guidelines and to train police and dispatchers in handling missing persons and runaway cases.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 742, Sec. 1
Increases the amount of available state funds for the Youth Emergency Telephone Referral Project.

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1423
Enhances sentences related to kidnapping a child to commit a sexual offense and kidnapping a person under age 14 to deprive a parent or legal guardian custody of a child.

DE 1988 Del. Laws, Chap. 312, Sec. 1
Automatically restrains both parties in custody or visitation actions from removing a child from the court's jurisdiction without prior written consent of both parties or the court's permission.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 244, Sec. 1
Increases the penalty for unlawful interference with custody from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony.

ID 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 28, Sec. 1
Creates a procedure for reporting missing children. Outlines the duties of law enforcement agencies, the state registrar of vital statistics and school personnel.

IL 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1190, Sec. 3
Requires the court, in kidnapping cases that involve victims or witnesses under age 18, to consider the adverse impact a continuance may have on the well-being of the child.

IL 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1191, Sec. 1
Includes luring a child into a building, house trailer or dwelling place without the consent of the parent as child abduction.

IN 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 94, Secs. 1-10
Regulates the reporting of missing children under age 13. Requires schools to obtain proof of age and school records. Directs law enforcement agencies to investigate within 24 hours.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap 577, Sec. 1
Requires any institution that delivers babies to perform at least one of the approved identification procedures on all newborns, and maintain those records for a period of time established by regulation.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 82-84, Sec. 1
Provides for the entry of missing children information into the Law Enforcement Network. Requires state and local registrars and school districts to tag birth certificates and records of missing children. Specifies that law enforcement agencies be notified when a request for a tagged record is made.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 56, Sec. 5
Prohibits granting temporary custody to a parent who has been convicted of custody interference within the previous two years. Allows the court to terminate custody if it is likely the child will be removed.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 251, Secs. 1-2
Makes it a felony for a parent to remove or detain a child from home for 60 or more days without notifying the other parent. Provides exceptions. Requires police to investigate immediately a report from a parent that a child and the other parent have been missing for at least one week.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 260
Prohibits a 24-hour waiting period rule for conducting an investigation for a missing child. Establishes the responsibilities of the Missing Children's Information Center.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 302
Requires police to notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children of a missing child and advise parents about the center.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 349, Sec. 1
Prohibits a parent notified of a custody hearing from keeping a child, for the purpose of depriving the other parent physical custody, for more than 15 days. Makes the violation a felony. Outlines defenses for a person accused of child snatching.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 10, Sec. 1
Allows the use of state parent locator services to assist noncustodial parents in locating their children when the custodial parent denies court ordered visitation or removes the child from the state.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Sec. 55
Makes custody interference offenses applicable to children under age 18, rather than age 14. Eliminates a provision that the child must be taken outside the state before a violation can occur. Allows the court to order a person convicted of custody interference to reimburse the other parent or government agency for the expense of locating and returning the child. Specifies that the offense of abducting a child does not apply to natural or adoptive parents. Creates two levels of penalties, based on the use of force.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 355, Sec. 46
Requires a parent to give written notice 60 days before moving a child a significant distance in or out of state.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Administration/Procedures

CA 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1103
Exempts personal property purchased with food stamps from sales and use tax.

CA 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1293
Directs the Department of Social Services to develop guidelines for expedited food stamp service.

FL 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 153, Sec. 1
Designates the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services as the state agency responsible for administering maternal and child health services.

HI 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act, 327, Secs. 1, 2 and 4
Combines basic needs and shelter allowances into a single payment. Establishes the assistance allowance at 60 percent of the federal poverty level. Provides for an annual adjustment to reflect changes in the federal poverty level. Expands annual emergency assistance to include respite child care, clothing, transportation, and medical costs up to $2,000.

IA 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1253, Secs. 1-2
Establishes a family development and self-sufficiency council. Duties include awarding demonstration grants for services to families at risk of long-term AFDC dependency or of family instability that will lead to foster care placement. Requires an evaluation of demonstration programs.

KY 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 121
Raises the aid to families with dependent children payment levy by 5 percent. Requires the secretary for Human Resources to allow between a 40 percent to 45 percent ratable reduction in the method of calculating eligibility and benefits for AFDC; prohibits consideration as income for public assistance eligibility any scholarships, grants, or other educational financial assistance, as permitted by federal law; requires a special needs allowance for transportation and child care for AFDC recipients participating in education and training programs.

NY 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 341, Sec. 1
Requires that applicants for and recipients of food stamps must request a hearing within 90 days to appeal agency actions related to their benefits. Allows recipients to request a hearing at any time regarding his or her current level of benefits.

TN 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 713
Requires the Department of Health and Environment and the Department of Human Services to provide jointly to the legislature an annual list of Medicaid and AFDC options available to the state.

VA 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 906
Specifies that local welfare departments must refer applicants to the IV-D agency when an applicant's child is unsupported.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 413, Secs. 39-41
Enables counties to be reimbursed by the Department of Health and Social Services for costs not reimbursed by the federal government.

Housing

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 143, Sec. 1
Extends the funding period for flood disaster relief from the Farmworker Housing Grant Fund for farmworker housing.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 366, Sec. 1
Changes income criteria of borrowers from home financing programs funded by revenue bond proceeds.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 888, Secs. 1-2
Increases the percentage of emergency housing funds that local organizations can spend on operating expenses.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1116, Sec. 1
Allows localities to declare shelter crises in order to house the homeless in public facilities and provides civil immunity for substandard conditions.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1355, Sec. 1
Creates the California Housing Partnership to encourage public-private cooperation for constructing low-income housing.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1400, Sec. 2
Creates a demonstration program to assist the homeless with rental deposits for transitional housing.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1460, Secs. 1-2
Authorizes disbursal of farmworker housing grants directly to workers, rather than to local organizations. Revises the grant award process for emergency housing and requires fair geographical distribution of grants.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 77, Secs. 3-5
Requires funds collected from residents of a homeless shelter to be used to assist residents with security deposits at a permanent dwelling. Extends a tax exemption to property used as a homeless shelter.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 112, Secs. 1-2
Exempts housing authorities from liability for injury caused by lead-based paint in farmworker housing. Appropriates funds for identification and restoration of housing units with lead-based paint.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 288, Secs. 1-8
Gives the homeless youth emergency programs in Los Angeles and San Francisco permanent status and provides for funding in the annual Budget Act.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 685, Secs. 1-9
Requires county welfare departments to provide food stamp program information and application assistance to homeless persons through shelters, emergency food programs, and other community agencies. Requires the department to provide training to shelter operators on food stamp application procedure.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 218, Sec. 1
Makes an appropriation for the construction or rehabilitation of buildings for emergency shelters for the homeless.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 348, Sec. 1
Establishes a procedure to finance education for homeless children.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 542, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Social Services to provide cash grants in the form of rent subsidies or arrears to families whose lack of housing is the only impediment to returning their children from foster care. Subsidies are in addition to other benefits and are limited to $300 per month and for no more than three years.

Medical and Miscellaneous Assistance/Eligibility

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 570
Expands the Medi-Cal program to include postpartum services for a period of 60 days following pregnancy.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 806, Sec. 2
Requires Medicaid applicants to assign their medical support rights to the state and to cooperate with local IV-D agencies in establishing paternity and enforcing support.

CT — 1988 Conn. Acts, P.A. 217
Increases the income limit to 185 percent of the federal poverty level for Medicaid eligibility for needy pregnant women and children up to age one.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 34, Sec. 15
Substitutes the term born out-of-wedlock for all references to illegitimate or bastard children in codes relating to public assistance eligibility.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 296, Sec. 1
Expands optional health care to medically needy persons, including low-income pregnant women and children.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 310, Secs. 1-3
Creates a demonstration project to provide transitional services, including health care, to AFDC families.

ID — 1988 Idaho Sess. Laws, H.C.R. 31
Directs the Department of Health and Welfare to amend Medicaid rules and regulations to provide for prenatal coverage.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1236, Sec. 1
Extends Medicaid benefits to pregnant women and children up to age one. Eligibility is set at 100 percent of the poverty level. Authorizes a demonstration program in at least one county to provide medical assistance to pregnant women with incomes up to 185 percent of the poverty level.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1308
Provides that Medicaid benefits cannot be denied during pregnancy or for 30 days after termination of pregnancy for refusal to cooperate with the child support enforcement agency.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1122, Secs. 3-4
Creates a family support subsidy program to cover the cost of in-home care for a family member under age 18 who is severely or multiply disabled. Sets eligibility standards and appropriates funds.

IA — 1988 Iowa Acts, Chap 1249, Secs. 16-18
Appropriates funds to the Department of Human Services for transitional child care and medicaid for AFDC families who become ineligible due to increased income. Provides for incentives to encourage recipient participation in programs to attain a high school diploma.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 141, Sec. 4
Provides transitional services under the KanWork program, including medical assistance for 12 months after a participant is employed.

PR — 1988 Puerto Rico, Act 23
Creates a children's emergency medical treatment fund and extends services to indigent patients without age limit. Increases appropriations to the program.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 490, Sec. 1
Clarifies that persons eligible for post-AFDC child care subsidies includes those enrolled in any two years of a duly accredited four-year college or a two-year community college.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 221
Extends Medicaid benefits to pregnant women and children up to age one. Eligibility is set at 100 percent of the federal poverty level.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 504, Sec. 1
Makes children who are placed for adoption through state and locally funded foster care programs eligible for Medicaid.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap 86
Adds OBRA income guidelines to the Medicaid program for maternity and infant care.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 399, Sec. 148
Allocates funds for an outreach program for low-income pregnant women. Program responsibilities include stressing prenatal care, informing women of medical assistance benefits, and making referrals to prenatal care services.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 399, Secs. 183 and 187
Provides six additional exemptions to the Learnfare requirement that AFDC recipients attend school as a condition of receiving AFDC. Exemptions include unavailable licensed day care for teen parents and good cause, which is to be defined by the Department of Health and Social Services. Allows the department to require a recipient to consent to the release of school records to verify Learnfare compliance.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 413, Secs. 2-6, 21-35, 53, 88-89, 92, and 94
Creates and funds three pilot projects concerning state health insurance programs. Requires the Department of Health and Social Services to set income criteria for the projects, create rules, and report to the Legislature on project results. Expands medical assistance for children and pregnant women and increases appropriations by $3.1 million.

Work Programs

CA	1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 306, Secs. 1-8 Declares that the state's Greater Avenues for Independent Act of 1985 is intended to be the employment and training program required under federal law. Requires the state Department of Social Services and Employment to provide support services to participants. Repeals the state's work incentive demonstration programs.
FL	1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 181, Secs. 1-3 Amends the Displaced Homemaker's Program in the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. Includes underemployed and unemployed persons as displaced homemakers. Requires the department to issue a request for proposals and to adopt rules and standards. Creates the Displaced Homemakers Trust Fund with increased marriage license and divorce fees.
IL	1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1156, Art. 2, Sec. 1 and Art. 3, Sec. 1 Authorizes the Department of Public Aid to run a welfare reform demonstration project in one county; one component would require registration for and acceptance of employment by parents of children age three or older, provided that suitable day care arrangements can be made. Clarifies that general assistance recipients are required to undergo job training.
KS	1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 141 Authorizes the KanWork program for AFDC recipients with dependents over age three. Provides supplemental and transitional services, including transportation subsidies, medical assistance, day care service on a sliding fee scale and a special needs allowance for uniforms and tools.
KY	1988 Ky. Acts Chap. 121 Requires the cabinet for human resources to have 6 percent of all adult AFDC recipients to be employed in education or training program by July 1990 and increases annually the percentage required administrative fund sanction for noncompliance.
NM	1988 N.M. Laws, Chap. 122 Establishes guidelines for welfare recipients who participate in employment and training programs. Appropriates $1.2 million to the Department of Human Services to pay day care and transportation expenses of participants in the mainstream program.
NY	1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 144 Gives permanent authority to local social services officials to operate on-the-job-training programs for Home Relief and AFDC recipients.
WI	1987 Wis. Act 413, Secs. 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 36-38, and 42-43. Creates a guaranteed jobs program for high school graduates who are from welfare families. Increases appropriations for employment training and transitional child care. Authorizes a pilot job training program for fathers who cannot pay child support. Authorizes and funds cost-effectiveness studies.

Detection/Treatment
(Also see Prevention\Education.)

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 150, Sec. 2
Requires group medical insurance plans to provide coverage for drug and alcohol treatment. Equalizes minimum coverage requirements with other covered illnesses. Provides an exemption for small businesses.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 166, Sec. 1
Establishes the Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program. Authorizes the court to require a minor convicted of driving under the influence, as a condition of probation, to visit certain facilities that demonstrate the effects of drinking and driving. Participation is dependent on the defendant's consent and suitability.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1488, Secs. 1-3
Creates a pilot project allowing the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to negotiate contracts for specific amounts with counties for services. This funding method replaces grants and reimbursement procedures. Requires a report regarding service improvements and cost effectiveness.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 50, Sec. 1
Allows school boards to require that pupils expelled from school for drug or alcohol use enroll in a drug rehabilitation program before returning to school. Enrollment is subject to parental consent.

IL — 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1150
Requires the state Board of Education and the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to establish statewide policies and procedures for placing children in residential programs.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 317, Sec. 1
Permits a parent or guardian to commit a minor to a substance abuse treatment program. Permits the minor to petition the court to determine if treatment is necessary.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 536, Secs. 1-2
Allows for the revocation of a juvenile's driving privileges for certain drug or alcohol convictions or adjudications. Authorizes court-ordered therapy, educational classes, and restricted driving privileges for certain juveniles.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 404, Sec. 1
Requires residential facilities for children providing shelter for more than 30 days to maintain agreements with providers for physical exams, necessary treatment, and appropriate mental health services. Physical exams must be performed within 30 days. Provides penalties. Exempts foster care homes.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 224, Secs. 6122-6166
Allows substance abuse treatment services to be provided to a child under age four without the child's consent if requested by the child's legal guardian. Establishes procedures for enrollment in a treatment program for age 14 to 18 years old.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 554
Requires school chemical abuse preassessment teams, within 45 days of a report, to determine whether to provide service information to a student. Establishes a records destruction schedule. Requires law enforcement agencies to notify chemical preassessment teams of drug violations involving students.

MN — 1988 Minn. Laws, Chap. 673, Secs. 1-40
Specifies dispositional alternatives for habitual truants and runaways, including chemical dependence evaluation and participation in an awareness or treatment program.

NE — 1988 Neb. Laws, L.B. 846, Secs. 43-535
Increases appropriations for mental health and substance abuse programs. Directs the Department of Public Institutions to use funds to train personnel and establish creative family centered counseling, prevention, and treatment programs.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 311, Sec. 1
Expands services provided by the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse to families of alcoholics.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 36, Sec. 1
Allows townships to appropriate annually up to $5,000 for drug and alcohol abuse education and program development.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, S.R. 141
Requests the Department for Children and Their Families, Youth Correctional Center to initiate a substance abuse needs assessment and treatment plan.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 665, Sec. 1
Establishes procedures for minors to receive treatment for substance abuse. Requires parental consent but provides for waivers. Outlines waiver procedures.

SD — 1988 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 209, Sec. 1
Requires a child welfare agency to be licensed in order to operate a residential treatment center that provides substitute parental care for children in need of alcohol or drug treatment.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 940, Sec. 1
Permits student drug testing. Establishes testing regulations.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 159
Adds clerical staff to school personnel granted civil immunity for investigating or reporting alcohol or drug use.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 339
Gives juvenile courts jurisdiction over a child with substance abuse impairment whose parent refuses to provide treatment. Allows the court to order a substance abuse assessment of a parent whose ability to care for a child is at issue.

Distribution\Use Control

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 125, Secs. 1-4
Makes the purchase of tobacco by persons under age 19 a violation. Makes it

an offense to provide tobacco to a minor either directly or through a vending machine. Imposes an excise tax on certain tobacco products.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 67
Requires that identification documents for the purpose of purchasing alcohol include the name, date of birth, description, and picture of the person producing the identification.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 176
Prohibits persons under age 21 from working between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. in stores selling gas and alcohol. Provides for a 72-hour liquor license suspension when an establishment sells alcohol to a minor.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 245, Sec. 1
Requires persons convicted of providing controlled substances to minors under the age of 14 on school grounds or playgrounds to register with local law enforcement agencies.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 2, Sec. 1
Requires a person who sells or furnishes alcohol to request identification from a person who reasonably appears to be under age 21.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 284, Sec. 1
Prohibits promoting the use or distribution of a controlled substance in or near a school. Sets forth penalties.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 125, Secs. 4 and 6
Makes it an offense to distribute tobacco to a minor and for a minor to purchase or to accept tobacco for personal use.

KS — 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 229, Sec. 1
Prohibits the use of tobacco products in school buildings.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 433
Prohibits selling or giving a minor under age 21 any confection or candy containing between 0.5 percent and 5 percent of alcohol by volume or weight.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 885, Sec. 1
Makes it a crime for a person over age 21 to solicit a minor to distribute controlled substances.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 259, Sec. 1
Prohibits using a minor in any manner to manufacture, distribute, or deliver a controlled substance.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 403, Sec. 1
Prohibits a person from furnishing alcohol to a minor except during a religious ceremony or between family members.

MD — 1988 Md. Laws, Chap. 415, Sec. 1
Prohibits providing or offering to provide any identification card or document that misrepresents a person's age or that has a blank space for a person's age. Provides exceptions and penalties.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 85, Sec. 34A
Makes attempting to purchase alcohol by a minor an offense.

MA — 1988 Mass. Acts, Chap. 149, Sec. 34
Increases the fine for the sale of alcohol to minors.

MI — 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 27, Sec. 157c
Makes it a felony for a person over age 17 to include a minor to commit a criminal act such as distributing controlled substances.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, S. 399, Sec. 1
Prohibits the possession or use of tobacco by pupils in all areas under the control of school districts or at any school-sponsored activity. Directs the Board of Education to adopt an enforcement policy.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 31, Secs. 10-13
Amends the Crimes Code to address: misrepresenting age to obtain alcohol; the purchasing, consuming or possessing alcohol; selling or furnishing alcohol to a minor; manufacturing, selling, or carrying fake ID cards; suspending driver's license and trafficking drugs.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 159, Secs. 1-2
Raises from 16 to 18 the age at which a person may obtain tobacco products. Requires the posting of prohibition signs on vending machines. Prohibits the delivery of matches to persons under age 12. Sets forth penalties.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 498, Sec. 1
Allows certain liquor retailers to take and keep photos of any purchaser of liquor who presents a Rhode Island identification card.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 128, Secs. 3-4
Creates a separate crime for the distribution of crack to a minor. Provides separate penalties for distributing, selling, manufacturing, or possessing, with intent to distribute, a controlled substance within one-half mile of an elementary or secondary school.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 448, Sec. 1
Prohibits the transfer or gift of alcohol to minors. Provides penalties and exceptions.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 428
Makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor to sell or distribute anabolic steroids to a minor.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 332, Sec. 20
Expands the prohibition against distributing a controlled substance in the vicinity of schools to include any listed substance and the entire school premises, rather than a building.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 336, Secs. 1-2
Prohibits the purchase, sale, or provision of any tobacco product by or to a minor. Prohibits the misrepresentation of age to obtain tobacco products; the age prohibition must be posted where tobacco products are sold. Requires vending machines to be placed more than 500 feet from a school. Provides penalties.

License Revocation/Suspension

AK — 1988 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 130, Secs. 1-4
Allows a minor's drivers license or the privilege to drive to be revoked upon adjudication based on a drug or alcohol related offense. Sets conditions for reinstatement and requires records to be sent to the Department of Public Safety.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 81, Sec. 1
Provides limited exceptions to the requirement that the involved minor testify at a hearing concerning a licensee charged with the illegal delivery of alcohol.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 176
Prohibits persons under age 21 from working between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. in stores selling gas and alcohol. Provides for a 72-hour liquor license suspension when an establishment sells alcohol to a minor.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 77, Secs. 6-7
Allows for the revocation of a minor's driver's license for using another person's license as identification or for being present in a public place where alcohol is served.

LA — 1988 La. Acts, P.A. 536, Sec. 1
Provides for the revocation or restriction of a minor's driving privileges, based on certain alcohol or drug-related violations. Sets time periods and provides extensions for subsequent offenses. Requires payment of a $60 fine before reinstatement. Prohibits insurance companies from increasing premiums based on youth license suspensions or revocations.

OK — 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 237, Secs. 1-3
Requires court revocation of driving privileges for youths age 17 or younger who commit alcohol or drug offenses. Sets the period of revocation and allows the court to order educational classes.

Penalties/Procedures

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 139, Sec. 1-11
Provides for the release of a minor patient's identity or records maintained by drug abuse programs to persons designated by the minor's parents.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 680, Sec. 1
Authorizes police officers to seize any alcoholic beverages in a minor's possession.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Secs. 64-67
Makes it a misdemeanor for an adult who has control of a residence to allow an open-house party at which alcohol or drugs are possessed or consumed by minors. Excludes religious observances or activities.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 114, Sec. 1
Allows either custodial parent to take action against a person who sells or furnishes alcohol to their under-age child.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 115, Sec. 1
Provides that a person who knowingly sells or serves alcohol to a minor, aware

that the minor will be driving, may be liable for injury or damage that results from the minor's intoxication.

IL 1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-127, Sec. 3
Enhances penalties for violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

IN 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 1125, Secs. 4-6
Makes it a Class C infraction to distribute tobacco to a minor for promotional purposes or for a minor to accept or purchase tobacco for personal use.

KS 1988 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 257, Sec. 2
Deems imprisonment as the appropriate penalty for persons convicted of selling or offering to sell certain drugs to minors. Makes it a Class C felony to manufacture, prescribe, or dispense certain drugs.

MD 1988 Md. Laws, Chaps. 555 and 556, Sec. 1
Adds civil immunity for school nurses, health aides, support staff, and persons serving under contract with the school for making certain reports regarding a student's involvement with alcohol or drugs.

MI 1988 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 72
Requires the juvenile court to fingerprint juveniles accused of serious assaultive offenses before disposition, potentially for state police records.

OK 1988 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 237, Secs. 1-3
Makes it a misdemeanor for people under age 21 to enter or attempt to enter a liquor store or bar.

PR 1988 Puerto Rico, Act 33
Strengthens penalties for the sale or possession of drugs within 100 meters of a school or drug rehabilitation center.

RI 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 181, Sec. 1
Increases penalties for the possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor.

RI 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 644, Sec. 1
Amends the fine and jail term for adults convicted of using minors to manufacture, possess or sell certain controlled substances. Increases the fine limit to a maximum of $500,000 and requires a minimum jail term of 15 years. A jail term can be reduced if justified by the court for compelling reasons.

RI 1988 R.I. Laws, Chap. 645, Sec. 1
Amends criminal penalties for distributing controlled substances to minors. Requires minimum jail terms and increases the maximum fines for each class of controlled substances.

SC 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 136, Secs. 1-2
Requires investigations into traffic related deaths of minors when the use of alcohol or controlled substances are suspected in order to determine how the alcohol or drugs were obtained. Requires certain state agency assistance.

VA 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 159
Adds clerical staff to school personnel granted civil immunity for investigating or reporting alcohol or drug use.

WA — 1988 Wash. Laws, Chap. 148, Secs. 7-9
Allows revocation of driving privileges for youths between ages 13 and 18 who commit certain drug or alcohol offenses. Specifies the length of revocation for first and subsequent offenses.

WV — 1988 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 98
Allows certain private clubs to apply for a permit to hold a nonalcoholic entertainment event for persons under age 21.

Prevention/Education

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 621
Divides the responsibilities of managing the drug abuse education program and the program fund equally between the county education and drug agencies. Requires that 33 percent of the program fund be allocated to community and school based prevention programs, including 5 percent for evaluations.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1488, Secs. 3-6
Creates a 3-year drug prevention pilot program to be implemented in certain fifth, sixth, and seventh grade classes.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., S.C.R. 99
Creates a joint legislative committee to study the relationships among organized crime, drug abuse, and gang violence.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 345, Sec. 1
Allows persons under 18 years old to participate in the Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program. Authorizes the program coordinator to participate in the post-visitation conference.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 337, Sec. 43
Creates a statewide coordinator for substance abuse prevention and treatment. Requires designated state agencies to appoint substance abuse coordinators for their departments.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 381, Secs. 7 and 15
Permits courts to assess special payments, in addition to fines or penalties, against defendants convicted of drug offenses. Increases the tax on unlawful sale and use of drugs. Funds from these sources are to be used for drug abuse treatment or education programs.

IN — 1988 Ind. Acts, P.L. 1125, Secs. 4-6
Sets a deadline to apply for funds from the local health maintenance fund. Requires rules to be established for funding. Allows the local health board to charge for services.

NH — 1988 N.H. Laws, Chap. 226, Secs. 1-2
Requires distribution of brochures on fetal alcohol syndrome to couples prior to issuing a marriage license.

NJ — 1988 N.J. Laws, Chap. 389
Requires instruction on drugs and alcohol in grades K-12 under certain course guidelines. Establishes an inservice training program for teachers. Provides for a program evaluation. Appropriates funds.

VT — 1988 Vt. Acts, Act 162, Secs. 1-4
Requires the Education Department to develop curriculum on tobacco use for grades K-12. Provides for teacher training. Prohibits students from smoking on school grounds unless a tobacco use policy is adopted.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 105
Requires driver education programs to include a drug and alcohol abuse component.

WI — 1987 Wis. Act 339
Gives juvenile courts jurisdiction over a child with substance abuse impairment whose parent refuses to provide treatment. Allows the court to order a substance abuse assessment of a parent whose ability to care for a child is at issue.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Administration

CA	1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 88 Encourages the Legislature to support actively a statewide teenage pregnancy conference that addresses policies, programs, and solutions for primary and secondary prevention.
LA	1988 La. Acts, P.A. 796 Creates the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Commission which is responsible for recommending legislation, coordinating services, and making policy changes to reduce teenage pregnancy.
TN	1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 874, Sec. 1 Provides funding for certain model teenage pregnancy programs.
TN	1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 1005, Secs. 1-9 Establishes a teenage pregnancy information clearinghouse within the Department of Health and Environment.
TN	1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 1021, Sec. 1 Requires that a comprehensive, statewide plan be developed to reduce teenage pregnancy, a major component of which is discouraging premarital intimacy.

Education

CO	1988 Colo. Sess. Laws, H.J.R. 1026 Encourages the Department of Education to assist local school districts in preventing pregnant teenagers from dropping out of school.
GA	1988 Ga. Laws, p. 36, Secs. 1-2 Requires local boards of education to prescribe a course in sex education and AIDS prevention. Topics to be covered include peer pressure, self-esteem, local values, and abstinence from sexual activity.
HI	1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 309, Secs. 1-2 Appropriates $150,000 for a parenting information telephone line and a parenting education demonstration project.
IL	1988 Ill. Laws, P.A. 85-1315, Sec. 8 Allows a pregnant or parenting teenager, age 17 or older, and unable to attend school, to apply to the school superintendent to take a high school equivalency test.
IA	1988 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1018, Sec. 3 Requires that human growth and development be taught in grades K-12. Topics to be covered include human sexuality, self-esteem, interpersonal relationships, life skills, and discouragement of premarital sex. Allows a child to be excused from such courses upon a parent's written request.
KY	1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 147, Sec. 1 Requires that parenting education and family life skills classes be developed for grades K-12. Outlines course guidelines and requires an advisory

committee, trained personnel, parental consent, review of instructional material, and course evaluation.

MS — 1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 512, Sec. 3
Requires that reproductive health education under the school nurse intervention program include the teaching of abstinence; provides that reproductive health education should be taught in classes divided by gender, wherever practicable; requires that a consent form for reproductive health education be sent to parents of students upon enrollment.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 437, Sec. 3
Requires that comprehensive health education be taught in grades K-12. Requires parental notice and allows parents to exempt their child from any or all of the reproductive health, family life, or pregnancy prevention sections.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 961, Sec. 1
Broadens the base of teenage parents who should receive information about the benefits of delaying subsequent pregnancies.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 1006, Sec. 2
Requires the Departments of Education and Human Services to assist local educational agencies in establishing school-based preschool/parenting learning centers. Centers are to provide day care and parent training and must work to reduce teenage dropout rates.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 1012, Sec. 1
Requires that a media campaign about the social and economic cost of teenage pregnancy be developed and implemented.

Health Issues

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1134, Sec. 14010
Provides that a minor's parents are financially responsible for health care services to which the minor consents.

FL — 1988 Fla. Laws, Chap. 97, Secs. 1-7
Provides for parental consent for unmarried minors seeking an abortion, with procedures for judicial bypass.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 25, Secs. 1-2
Requires minors seeking an abortion to obtain written consent from parents. Physicians must also notify parents 24 hours before performing abortions. Minors may petition the juvenile court to waive this requirement.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 36, Secs. 1-2
Prohibits schools from dispensing contraceptives or making abortion referrals.

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 316, Secs. 1-2
Authorizes the departments of health and education to establish a statewide teenage health program.

KY — 1988 Ky. Acts, Chap. 147, Sec. 1
Prohibits the sale or distribution of contraceptives or condoms in schools, except within those designated for the education of pregnant or parenting students.

MS — 1988 Miss. Laws, Chap. 512, Sec. 3
Prohibits the dispensing of contraceptives in schools by school nurses.

PA — 1988 Pa. Laws, Act 31, Sec. 4
Describes the application and hearing process to obtain a court waiver of parental consent for a minor's abortion; requires closed hearings.

SC — 1988 S.C. Acts, Act 437, Sec. 3
Prohibits abortion counseling and dispensing of contraceptives in schools.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 929, Sec. 4
Provides that an abortion may not be performed on an unemancipated minor without the written consent of both parents. The minor may petition the juvenile court for a waiver.

Social and Economic Services

HI — 1988 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 309, Secs. 1-2
Appropriates $150,000 for a parenting information telephone line and a parenting education demonstration project to help parents and caregivers cope with the stress of child rearing and to link parents with community resources.

NY — 1988 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 30, Sec. 1
Extends the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Services Program for two years. Describes services to be provided.

TN — 1988 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 960, Secs. 1-2
Provides that the Commissioner of Labor help to develop a plan to prevent repeat pregnancies among teenage parents. Targets groups that include those receiving Federal Job Training assistance.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, H.J.R. 103
Requests that state agencies help prevent teenage pregnancies. Expands services for teenagers, which include increased access to family planning services, crisis hotlines, and directories of available services.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, H.J.R. 104
Encourages the Department of Social Services to establish paternities and enforce child support in cases involving teenage fathers. Outlines how civic groups and churches can help reduce teenage pregnancy.

VA — 1988 Va. Acts, Chap. 782, Sec. 1
Makes a minor father legally responsible for child support as if he were an adult.

WI — 1987 Wis. Laws, Act 399, Sec. 196
Allows a grandparent or minor parent to bring an action against another grandparent who fails to pay child support. Makes paternal grandparents liable to support a grandchild until the minor father turns 18, even if paternity is determined after the father turns 18. Exempts maternal grandparents from liability if the pregnancy resulted from rape.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT/RIGHTS OF MINORS

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 176
Prohibits persons under age 21 from working between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. in stores selling gas and alcohol.

CA — 1987 Cal. Stats., Chap. 386, Sec. 1
Increases fines for violating laws and regulations related to the employment of minors.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., S.C.R. 91
Requires the judicial council to provide recommendations on the feasibility of establishing a fund for payment of compensation and expenses of counsel appointed to represent a minor, in cases where the parents do not have sufficient funds to pay for counsel.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 486, Sec. 1
Permits a child witness under age 10 to testify on a promise to tell the truth, without taking an oath.

CA — 1988 Cal. Stats., Chap. 723, Secs. 1-5
Creates an optional, state-assisted program of court-appointed special advocates (CASA). Specifies duties to represent children in dependency and termination of parental rights proceedings.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 70, Sec. 1
Amends child labor laws to allow certain minors to landscape during summer months.

GA — 1988 Ga. Laws, p. 71, Secs. 1-4
Repeals provisions that regulate youth employment during vacations from school, maximum hours a youth may work, and the administration of corporal punishment by supervisors.

MI — 198 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 71, Sec. 4
Exempts minors 13 years or older to be employed in farming operations without obtaining a work permit.

OH — 1988 Ohio Laws, H. 165, Sec. 1
Allows the motor vehicle registry to issue identification cards to persons under age 14 with a parent's or guardian's signature.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 210, Sec. 1
Allows local school committees to implement a school administered work experience and career exploration program for students age 14 or older.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 517, Sec. 1
Transfers responsibility for determining hazardous occupations for minors from the Department of Health to the Department of Labor.

RI — 1988 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 534, Sec. 1
Allows any person under age 21, who does not have an operator's license from any state, to obtain a photo identification card from the division of motor vehicles.

TN	1988 Tenn. Pub. Act, Chap. 506, Sec. 1 Allows children age 16 and younger to sell certain food items at public events, without a permit, up to three times per year.
VT	1988 Vt. Acts, Act 144 Allows a child under age 16 to work after midnight with written consent of a parent and the Commissioner of Labor and Industry.
WI	1987 Wis. Act 332, Secs. 8, 12, 13 and 15 Decriminalizes regulatory offenses relating to the employment of minors; changes penalties to civil forfeitures rather than fines.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the chief government income support program.
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CASA	Court-Appointed Special Advocate
COBRA	Consolidated Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
CPR	Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation
CSE	Child Support Enforcement
CWEP	Community Work Experience Program
EJR	Enrolled Joint Resolution
GAL	Guardian Ad Litem
GAIN	Greater Avenues for Independence Program
H.B.	House Bill
H.C.R.	House Concurrent Resolution
H.C.S.R.	House Concurrent Study Request
H.J.B.	House Joint Bill
H.J.R.	House Joint Resolution
H.R.	House Resolution
H.S.R.	House Study Request
IV-D	Title IV-D of the Social Security Act
J.R.	Joint Resolution
L.B.	Legislative Bill
MIHIA	Maternal and Infant Health Improvement Act
P.A.	Public Act
PINS	Persons in Need of Supervision
P.L.	Public Law
Res. Chap.	Resolution Chapter
S.B.	Senate Bill
S.C.R.	Senate Concurrent Resolution
Secs.	Sections
S.J.R.	Senate Joint Resolution
SOBRA	Sixth Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
URESA	Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children--Special Supplemental Food Program

APPENDIX

STATE-BY-STATE SUMMARY

Alabama	Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Acts 515, 530, 531, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590; Child Health - Act 296; Juvenile Justice - Act 266.
Alaska	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 19, 66, 67, 92; Child Health - Chap. 48; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 68; Child Welfare - Chap. 48; Family Law - Chap. 5; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 121, 125; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chaps. 72, 122, 144; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 125, 130, 150.
Arizona	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 274, 322; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 316, 322; Child Health - Chap. 315; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 31, 314; Child Welfare - Chap. 274.
California	Abuse and Neglect - 1987 Chaps. 82, 177, 415, 471, 612, 1068, 1101, 1394; 1988 Chaps. 39, 137, 195, 251, 269, 404, 423, 486, 574, 642, 701, 722, 796; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - 1987 Chaps. 82, 155, 489, 1487; 1988 Chaps. 35, 195, 231, 269, 371, 534, 796; Child Health - 1987 Chaps. 549, 570, 818, 1455, 1197, 1282, 1350, 1373; 1988 Chap. 316; Child Mental Health - 1987 Chaps. 160, 777, 1107, 1271, 1361; Child Support Enforcement - 1988 Chaps. 17, 87, 153, 729, 806, 899, 900; Child Welfare - 1987 Chaps. 140, 265, 360, 476, 777, 1092, 1107, 1488; 1988 Chaps. 40, 105, 195, 412, 485, 488, 557, 583, 722, 723, 940; Custody and Visitation - 1987 Chap. 1423; Domestic Violence - 1987 Chaps. 391, 415, 758; 1988 Chaps. 193, 271, 576, 840, 870; Family Law - 1987 Chaps. 738, 1134; 1988 Chaps. 153, 228, 457, 542, 642, 729; Juvenile Justice - 1987 Chaps. 92, 511, 1282, 1450; 1988 Chaps. 99, 124, 264, 354, 386, 451, 713; Kidnapping/Missing Children - 1987 Chaps. 705, 742, 1423; Public Assistance - 1987 Chaps. 143, 366, 570, 888, 1103, 1116, 1355, 1400, 1460; 1988 Chaps. 77, 112, 288, 306, 685, 806, 1293; Substance Abuse and Control - 1987 Chaps. 67, 81, 166, 176, 621, 1488; 1988 Res. Chap. 99, Chaps. 50, 99, 139, 245, 345, 680; Teenage Pregnancy - 1987 Chap. 88; 1988 Chap. 1134; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - 1987 Chaps. 176, 386; 1988 S.C.R. 91, Chaps. 486, 723.
Colorado	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 130, 132, 135; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 147, 197; Child Health - Chap. 199; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 104, 135; Child Welfare - Chaps. 7, 135, 139, 140; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 106; Family Law - Chaps. 104, 140; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 135, 137; Teenage Pregnancy - H.J.R. 1026.
Connecticut	Abuse and Neglect - P.A. 218, 333; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - P.A. 160, 182, 289, 331; Child Health - P.A. 217, 238, 286; Child Support Enforcement - P.A. 34, 257; Child Welfare - P.A. 94; Family Law - P.A. 257; Public Assistance - P.A. 217.

Delaware	Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 406; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 312; General Children, Youth, and Families - Chap. 386; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chap. 312.
Florida	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 80, 189, 298, 337, 381; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 122, 151, 337, 391; Child Health - Chap. 153; Child Mental Health - Chap. 386; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 176; Child Welfare - Chaps. 109, 337, 386; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 244; Domestic Violence - Chap. 381; Family Law - Chaps. 98, 143, 268; General Children, Youth, and Families - Chap. 337; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 80, 122, 319, 381; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chap. 244; Public Assistance - Chaps. 153, 181; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 337, 381; Teenage Pregnancy - Chap. 97.
Georgia	Abuse and Neglect - pps. 27, 35, 107; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - p. 107; Child Health - pps. 36, 59; Child Support Enforcement - p. 34; Child Welfare - p. 59; Custody and Visitation - pps. 34, 35; Domestic Violence - pps. 35, 36; Family Law - p. 34; General Children, Youth, and Families - p. 108; Juvenile Justice - pps. 25, 26; Public Assistance - p. 34; Substance Abuse and Control - pps. 2, 114, 115; Teenage Pregnancy - pps. 25, 36; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - pps. 70, 71.
Hawaii	Abuse and Neglect - Acts 89, 91, 283, 309, 323, 325; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Acts 125, 309, 310, 323; Child Health - Acts 23, 201, 296, 310; Child Mental Health - Act 257; Child Support Enforcement - Acts 34, 154, 200; Child Welfare - Acts 257, 274, 294; Custody and Visitation - Act 180; Juvenile Justice - Acts 71, 170, 243, 294; Public Assistance - Acts 218, 296, 310, 327; Substance Abuse - Act 284; Teenage Pregnancy - Acts 309, 316.
Idaho	Abuse and Neglect - S.C.R. 139, Chaps. 328, 329; Child Care/Early Child Education - S.C.R. 140; Child Health - H.C.R. 31; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 106, 132, 199, 294; Child Welfare - Chaps. 26, 106, 139, 226; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 132; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 280; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chap. 28; Public Assistance - H.C.R. 31.
Illinois	Abuse and Neglect - P.A. 85-1190, 85-1395; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - P.A. 85-1046, 85-1156; Child Health - P.A. 85-1236, 85-1308; Child Support Enforcement - P.A. 85-1001, 85-1156, 85-1308; Child Welfare - 1987 P.A. 85-985; 1988 P.A. 85-1029, 85-1150, 85-1235, 85-1274, 85-1403, H. 3211; Custody and Visitation - P.A. 85-1274; Juvenile Justice - P.A. 85-1235, 85-1315; Kidnapping/Missing Children - P.A. 85-1190, 85-1191; Public Assistance - P.A. 85-1156, 85-1236, 85-1308; Substance Abuse and Control - P.A. 85-127, 85-1150; Teenage Pregnancy - P.A. 85-1315.
Indiana	Abuse and Neglect - P.L. 99; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - P.L. 99; Child Support Enforcement - P.L. 95, 172; Child Welfare P.L. 99, 171, 172, 174; Custody and Visitation - P.A. 99; Family Law - P.L. 169, 175; Juvenile Justice - P.L. 173,

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Iowa	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 1238, 1249, 1252, 1259, 1286; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 1097, 1114, 1130, 1249, 2447; Child Health - Chaps. 12, 49, 1122, 1249; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 1122, 1233; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 1218, 2052; Child Welfare - Chaps. 1233, 1249, 1253, 1276; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 1243; Public Assistance - Chaps. 1122, 1249, 1253; Teenage Pregnancy - Chap. 1018.
Kansas	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 112, 138, 140, 220; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 239, 240, 355; Child Health - Chaps. 141, 142, 305; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 142, 305; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 213, 215, 218, 220; Child Welfare - Chaps. 138, 239; Domestic Violence - Chap. 220; Family Law - Chap. 220; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 138, 139; Public Assistance - Chap. 141, Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 229, 257.
Kentucky	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 239, 258, 345, 350; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 345; Child Health - Chaps. 274, 277, 325, 436; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 283, 350; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 258, 411; Child Welfare - Chaps. 239, 259, 350; Domestic Violence - Chap. 258; Family Law - Chaps. 52, 128, 212, 432; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 350; Public Assistance - Chap. 121; Substance Abuse - Chaps. 317, 433; Teenage Pregnancy - Chap. 147.
Louisiana	Abuse and Neglect - P.A. 437, 676, 782, 800; Child Mental Health - P.A. 332; Child Support Enforcement - P.A. 297, 298, 426, 428, 429, 495, 603, 686, 970; Child Welfare - P.A. 196, 303, 332, 404, 411, 746, 800; Custody and Visitation - P.A. 817; Domestic Violence - P.A. 204; Family Law - P.A. 872; Juvenile Justice - P.A. 608, 609, 913; Substance Abuse and Control - P.A. 536, 885; Teenage Pregnancy - P.A. 796.
Maine	Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 744; Child Health - Chaps. 118, 824; Child Mental Health - Chap. 118; Child Welfare - Chaps. 118, 661; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 721; Family Law - Chap. 661.
Maryland	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 247, 548, 549, 769, 770; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 247, 248, 363, 456, 498, 641; Child Health - Chaps. 228, 404, 560, 652; Child Mental Health - Chap. 421; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 338, 464, 595, 657; Child Welfare - Chaps. 157, 182, 404, 421, 493, 717; Family Law - Chap. 210; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 258, 299, 421, 477, 493, 686; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chap. 577; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 259, 403, 404, 415, 555, 556.
Massachusetts	Abuse and Neglect - 1987 Chaps. 226, 439; 1988 Chaps. 459, 489, 729; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - 1987 Chaps. 610, 690; 1988 Chap. 36; Child Health - 1987 Chaps. 643, 773; Child Support Enforcement - 1987 Chap. 490; 1988 Chaps. 490, 714; Child Welfare - 1987 Chap. 398, 1988 Chaps. 128, 170, 708;

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Michigan	Abuse and Neglect - Acts 91, 110, 224, 255; Child Mental Health - Act 155; Child Welfare - Acts 75, 223, 224; Family Law - Act 199; Juvenile Justice - Acts 13, 40, 54, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 91, 182, 223; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Acts 82, 83, 84; Substance Abuse and Control - Act 27, 72, 224; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - Act 71.
Minnesota	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 411, 452, 514, 604, 625, 630, 662; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 430; Child Health - Chaps. 430, 571, 576, 656; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 59, 532, 668, 693; Child Welfare - Chaps. 514, 673; Custody and Visitation - Chaps. 662, 668; Family Law - Chaps. 59, 417, 619, 668; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 673; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 554, 673.
Mississippi	Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 558; Child Health - Chaps. 513, 572; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 345; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 459; Teenage Pregnancy - Chap. 512.
Missouri	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 43, 210, 452; Child Health - Chap. 162; Child Mental Health - Chap. 162; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 192, 452; Child Welfare - Chaps. 162, 192, 453; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 452; Family Law - Chap. 452.
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New Jersey	Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 341; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 305; Child Health - Chaps. 24, 261, 331; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 363; Domestic Violence - Chap. 356; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 72, 401; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 389.
New Mexico	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 48, 150, 151, 159; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 122, 159; Child Health - Chaps. 89, 137; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 49, 87, 127; Child Welfare - Chaps. 59, 89; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 101; Public Assistance - Chap. 122.
New York	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 39, 56, 102, 271, 331, 450, 452, 504, 516, 527, 543, 544, 545, 557; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 53, 503, 544; Child Health - Chaps. 245, 256,

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North Carolina	Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 896; Child Mental Health - Chap. 1079; Child Welfare - Chap. 1090; Domestic Violence - Chap. 893; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 1090.
Ohio	Abuse and Neglect - S. 89, H. 399; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - S. 147, S. 242; Child Health - S. 77, S. 147; Child Support Enforcement - H. 242; Child Welfare - S. 89, H. 399; Juvenile Justice - H. 365, H. 812; Substance Abuse and Control - S. 399; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - H. 165.
Oklahoma	Child Care/Early Childhood Education - S.J.R. 39; Child Mental Health - Chap. 238; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 224; Child Welfare - Chaps. 26, 97, 238; Custody and Visitation - Chaps. 224, 238, 318; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 75, 134, 238; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 237.
Pennsylvania	Abuse and Neglect - Act 56; Child Support Enforcement - Act 35; Child Welfare - Act 16; Custody and Visitation - Act 56; Domestic Violence - Acts 44, 56; Family Law - Act 13; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Act 56; Substance Abuse and Control - Acts 31, 36; Teenage Pregnancy - Act 31.
Puerto Rico	Abuse and Neglect - Acts 30, 32, 42; Child Health - Act 23; Public Assistance - Act 23; Substance Abuse and Control - Act 33.
Rhode Island	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 106, 219, 247, 301, 391, 583, 655; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - J.R. 250, Chaps. 247, 490, 560, 602, 647; Child Health Chaps. 285, 488; Child Mental Health - Chap. 657; Child Welfare - Chaps. 289, 294; Custody and Visitation - Chaps. 200, 251, 349, 422; Family Law - S.R. 172; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 54; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chaps. 251, 260, 302, 349; Public Assistance - Chap. 490; Substance Abuse and Control - S.R. 141, Chaps. 159, 181, 498, 644, 645, 665; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - Chaps. 210, 517, 534.
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South Dakota	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 206, 208, 211, 214; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 206, 207, 208, 211; Child Health - Chap. 401; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 204; Child Welfare

	- Chaps. 214, 401; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 10; Domestic Violence - Chap. 205; Family Law - Chaps. 202, 203, 230; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 209, 213; Kidnapping/Missing Children - Chap. 10; Public Assistance - Chap. 221; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 209.
Tennessee	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 565, 802, 964, 995; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 604, 625, 659, 765, 964; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 574, 938; Child Welfare - Chaps. 560, 964; Family Law - Chap. 718; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 507, 629, 703; Public Assistance - Chap. 713; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 940; Teenage Pregnancy - Chaps. 874, 929, 960, 961, 1005, 1006, 1012, 1021; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - Chap. 506.
Utah	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 39, 90, 156, 181; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 74; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 203; Child Welfare - Chap. 165; Custody and Visitation - Chaps. 90, 106; Family Law - Chap. 94; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 14.
Vermont	Child Care/Early Childhood Education - 1987 Act 68; 1988 Acts 205, 206; Child Mental Health - Act 264; Child Welfare - J.R.H. 123, Act 264; Juvenile Justice - J.R.H. 123, Act 182; Substance Abuse and Control - Act 162; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - Act 144.
Virginia	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 165, 228, 407, 482, 686, 797, 846, 851, 892, 900; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 198, 677; Child Health - Chaps. 97, 216, 504; Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 90, 782, 795, 866, 867, 887, 894, 905, 906, 907; Child Welfare - Chaps. 154, 221, 417, 431, 504, 579, 791, 882; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 794; Domestic Violence - Chaps. 165, 406, 482, 501, 797; Family Law - Chaps. 54, 448, 516, 620, 745, 746, 747, 825, 880; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 47, 220, 376, 453, 493, 497, 527, 541, 749, 771, 803, 826, 885, 886; Public Assistance - Chaps. 504, 906; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 105, 159, 428; Teenage Pregnancy - H.J.R. 103, 104, Chap. 782.
Washington	Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 40, 87, 142, 144, 145, 189, 190, 232, 234, 278; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 174, 213; Child Mental Health - Chap. 146; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 275; Child Welfare - Chaps. 189, 190, 194, 201, 203, 232; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 148.
West Virginia	Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 42; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 7, 15; Child Health - Chaps. - 63, 86; Child Welfare - Chaps. 14, 80; General Children, Youth, and Families - Chap. 120; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 14, 45, 47, 80; Public Assistance - Chap. 86; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 98.
Wisconsin	Abuse and Neglect - 1987 Acts 209, 332, 334, 355; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - 1987 Acts 339, 386, 399, 413; Child Health - 1987 Acts 371, 399, 413; Child Mental Health - 1987 Acts 367, 371; Child Support Enforcement - 1987 Acts 355,

	399, 413; Child Welfare - 1987 Acts 287, 332, 339, 355, 383, 377; Custody and Visitation - 1987 Acts 332, 355; Domestic Violence - 1987 Act 346; Family Law - 1987 E.J.R. 55, Act 287; Juvenile Justice - 1987 Acts 180, 339; Kidnapping/Missing Children - 1987 Acts 332, 355; Public Assistance - 1987 Acts 399, 413; Substance Abuse and Control - 1987 Acts 332, 336, 339; Teenage Pregnancy - 1987 Act 399; Youth Employment/Rights of Minors - 1987 Act 332.
Wyoming	Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 97; Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 26; Custody and Visitation - Chap. 26; Domestic Violence - Chap. 86.

National Conference of State Legislatures
Children, Youth, and Families Program

The Children, Youth, and Families Program of the National Conference of State Legislatures is designed to meet the needs of state legislatures in developing policy and programs related to children and families. The following services are available at no cost to legislators and staff:

- information clearinghouse
- research assistance
- publications
- technical assistance

Technical assistance includes testimony at committee hearings, briefing sessions for state legislators and their staffs, and bill drafting and analysis. Resources and expertise are provided by NCSL staff, national experts, and legislators.

Project Areas

Child Care/Early Childhood Education. Funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the project facilitates coordinated policymaking for early childhood issues among legislators on education and social services committees. Issue areas include: employer-supported child care, licensing and regulation, child care in the public schools, welfare reform, funding of child care and early childhood education programs, resource and referral systems, public/private partnerships, program quality, child care for state employees, early childhood programs for special needs children.

Child Support Enforcement. With the passage of the 1988 Family Support Act, states will be required to strengthen laws for establishment and enforcement of child support and improve paternity establishment records. The project, under contract with the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, answers information requests regarding issues that include child support enforcement, paternity establishment, enforcement techniques, welfare reform, guidelines, and custody and visitation.

Child Welfare. Funded by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and the Foundation for Child Development, this project assists state legislators in improving state child welfare systems serving children and families in crisis. Out-of-home placement is the most expensive form of service and contributes to trauma for the child and instability for the family. With increasing placements and costs states are exploring service alternatives. Information is available on family preservation services, adoption, other placement alternatives, interagency coordination, financing child welfare services, and child abuse and neglect.

Teen Pregnancy. The Teenage Pregnancy Project, funded by the Ford Foundation, provides state legislators and legislative staff with information and resources from state experience related to teenage pregnancy and parenting. The project responds to information requests regarding topics that include: family life education; school-based health clinics; youth-at-risk and dropout prevention; dispensing of contraceptives; abortion and related parental consent issues; outreach to teen males; and financial liability.

For more information, call or write Shelley Smith, Program Manager, Children, Youth, and Families Program, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2100, Denver, Colorado 80265, (303) 623-7800.

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